

HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM"

VOL. XLIII.
PART I, 1984.

MB05

P2-

221

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HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

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CLUB NOTES

In 1984 the Club met as follows:—

17th May. Inchcolm.

20th June. Preston Tower, Embleton and Craster.

19th July. Old Gala House, Ashiestiel and Neidpath Castle.

15th August. Crichton Castle, Crichton Church and Newbattle Abbey.

13th September. Cramond.

19th October. Annual Meeting, Berwick. In the morning the Club greatly enjoyed a conducted tour of the Town Hall including the old prison converted into a museum.

Extra Meetings were held at Coldingham Sands, the Hancock Museum, Kielder Forest and The Hirsell, and on 1st November Mr. Morse gave a talk and slide show in Berwick on Doddington.

CORRIGENDA

The editor apologises to the Club and to Mr. Morse for the unworthy manner in which the latter's important paper on Doddington was presented in Vol. XLII pp. 134-146. Unfortunately Mr. Morse was not given the opportunity of reading the proofs of his paper. In the acknowledgement to Dr. Dixon on p. 146 the latter's publication should have been entitled "Fortified Houses on the Anglo-Scottish Border", the last word having been omitted in printing.

There was also an omission at the end of Mr. Badenoch's paper on Wild Geese in the Eastern Borders in the same issue, which again the editor much regrets. The following references should be added to those on p. 130 in Vol. XLII:—

BROTHERSTON, W. (1964)—The Numbers and Behaviour of Geese in Lothians and Berwickshire. *Wildfowl Trust, 15th Ann. Rep.* (1964).

CRAMP, S (Ed.) (1977)—*Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa: The Birds of the Western Palearctic*. Oxford University Press.

OGILVIE, M. A. (Various)—Greylag and Pinkfooted Geese in Britain. Annual November Census in *Wildfowl Trust circulated reports*.

OWEN, M. (1977)—The Role of Wildfowl Refuges on Agricultural Land in Lessening the Conflict between Farmers and Geese in Britain. *Biol. Conserv.* 11 (1977) pp. 209-222

SALMON, D. (1982)—*Wildfowl and Wader Counts, 1981-82*. The Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON BOTH SIDES
OF THE BORDER

*being the Anniversary Address delivered by H. D. Jeffries,
O.B.E., President of the Club, on 19th October, 1984.*

LADIES and gentlemen, may I first thank you again for having entrusted me with the privilege and honour of being the Club's President for the past year. I shall recall the year with pleasure and gratitude—not least because it has opened for my wife and myself new doors to cross-Border friendships.

Ten years ago this September we were incomers to Berwick and the Borders. We were neither Scots nor Northumbrian, although our name, we were surprised to find, was not uncommon in South East Scotland, possibly because of the influx of Anglo-Normans encouraged in the 12th Century by the House of Canmore.

Not that incomers are novel in Berwick's history. The recorded names and origins of its early burgesses show that many came from more southerly parts, and some even from across the Channel. The Flemings who perished in their Red Hall in 1296 were all incomers in origin. The long military importance of Berwick undoubtedly introduced many others.

To be a newcomer to the Borders was an interesting experience, on many counts. One, which in part prompted me to embark on this paper, was observation of the differences between the English and Scottish ways of organising things. As an English lawyer I knew well enough that Scots law differed from English law. The latter was founded on the Common Law—Judge-made law originating in ancient native custom, and only saved from enslavement to precedent by the

development of the Equity jurisdiction of the English Chancellor. On the other hand Scots law, much influenced by the Renaissance and Roman law, gave more respect to principle than precedent. So much I knew. I knew too that the Scottish Education system had developed differently—though I did not then know why. I knew also that the established Scots Kirk, owing much to Calvin and nothing to Laud, was governed by its General Assembly and its Presbyteries and not by Synods and Bishops as in the English Establishment. And through my professional experience and contacts I knew something of the difference between the local government systems of the two countries.

But what I had not realised was that so many aspects of everyday life were arranged differently on the two sides of the Border. So, when faced with the eventual task of addressing you today, and very conscious of my slender knowledge in most of the fields of the Club's curiosity, I decided to lean on my professional background and try to look historically at the growth of local government north and south of the Border. The systems differ today. Why is this so? Have they always differed? Are their differences rooted in the different histories of the two countries?

This may not be a subject you would readily regard as being within the ambit of the Club's interest. A perk of the Presidency (if one may describe it colloquially) is that one has in one's care for the year a complete set of the Club's Histories. Consequently one has opportunity to discover at leisure where the Club's interests have ranged since 1831. What I found has encouraged me to stick to my choice. Visits to castles and churches, great houses and early mills, attention to changes in the farming scene and their sociological effects—these activities and others demonstrate a lively interest in human affairs. Local government is only a rational organisation of our communal life and concerns, a way of providing for many of our common needs.

I begin with the town in which I stay—you see I have learned a word or two of Scots usage—the town of Berwick upon Tweed; not the present Borough of far flung rural acres, nor the pre-1974 Borough comprising Berwick, Tweedmouth, and Spittal, but the original Borough, a little place on the north bank of the Tweed at its mouth, though once the largest town in Scotland and its principal port. Here I met my first setback. If my thesis was to be about differences, this place was not different in the early organisation of its local government. As a Scots burgh it was one of the precursors of Scottish

ways of arranging things. With Edinburgh, Stirling and now vanished Roxburgh, it helped, through its membership of the Court of the Royal Burghs, to set the pattern of early Scottish local government.

Even in the numerous periods during which Berwick was temporarily English, before its final surrender in 1482, it seems to have clung to Scottish laws and ways, particularly to those established or at least codified under Alexander III, and this preference for things Scottish seems to have been accepted by the English Kings. One guesses of course that commercial advantage rather than lingering loyalty was the explanation. When, in the time of Edward III, the Scottish merchants were sent packing, their English replacements seem to have wanted no change, but it is known, for example, that the tax on the export of wool from Scotland at that time was lower than the English tax.

There was of course one respect in which Berwick's government differed from that of most other boroughs in either country. A borough or burgh was commonly a place which grew up beside a castle and under its protection. That may have been a partial explanation for Berwick's origin, but the place's exceptional military importance gave it a real dichotomy of government right up to 1603. A hierarchy of military servants of the Crown, headed by a Governor, and supported by a garrison of varying size depending on the fluctuating relations between the two nations, must have had a considerable influence on the town, its trade, and the freedom of its inhabitants. Certainly in times of tension and conflict civilian life must have been subservient to and governed by military requirements. Even in times of peace or truce, when it was conceded that cross-Border trade was needed, and so allowed, security (as we would call it today) hedged it with restrictions to avoid infiltration and possible treachery.

But even as an original Royal Burgh and contributor through the Air held at Haddington to early Scottish burgh law, Berwick's story is not free from complication. What was codified under Alexander III may have originated with David I. He however seems to have borrowed heavily from England, including his burgh legal patterns. There are marked similarities between the burgh laws of Berwick and Newcastle. As he had a family interest in Northumberland, perhaps that is not surprising. And of course the Royal purpose in establishing burghs of both the Scottish and English Kings was much the same; the increase of Royal revenues and the consolidation of communities to provide solid support for the

Crown was important for both.

The civilian local government of Berwick, as in many other places in both countries, rested on a merchant Guild of free burgesses. Their prime purpose was of course to further the trading interests of their members, and they probably regarded the government of the town as ancillary to that. The Guild members, the free burgesses, were for centuries the electors and the power behind the Mayor, the Bailiffs, the Aldermen, and later the Committees appointed to discharge various local government responsibilities.

Relations between the military and the civilians must often have been strained. On the other hand Berwick's military importance brought to the town many men of distinction and ability, like the Governor Lord Hunsdon, Elizabeth's cousin, and his sons, Sir John and Sir Robert Carey. When Berwick was finally surrendered to the English and so lost the benefits of the Court of the Four Burghs, including its appellate jurisdiction for appeals from the Berwick court, the alternative appellate tribunal set up included the Governor. Perhaps the office of Secretary of State for Northern Ireland provides a modern parallel to that of Governor of Berwick.

A very material benefit of the military presence was the consequential trade. When after 1603 that presence was much reduced, Berwick felt itself to be distinctly impoverished and was not slow in pleading its poverty. The gains of course for Berwick were that its government finally rested undivided in its own hands, and the more peaceable relations between England and Scotland must have encouraged the healthy cross-Border trade on which the town's eventual and true prosperity would naturally depend.

Subsequent local government rested on a comprehensive Charter obtained in 1604 from James I of the United Kingdom, and confirmed by other, later, Charters. The 1604 Charter really changed nothing, but it was definitive until the coming of the new order after 1835.

It is outside my purpose to look at how the Guild-based system worked over the centuries. Honorary Alderman John Wall in his Presidential address 5 years ago provided a fascinating introduction to the history of that period. Suffice it to say here that Berwick's local government appears neither differently based, nor better nor worse than that of many other old towns. The Corporation showed foresight and acumen in acquiring in 1657 the Lordship of the Manor of Tweedmouth and Spittal, then and until the 19th century outside the Borough bounds and within a detached part of the County

Palatinate of Durham called Norham and Islandshires. They reacted with astute self-interest to the fall and restoration of Kings. They found difficulty in living within their means but were ready to spend money on junketing—a weakness today's Government seems to think is not yet cured in both our countries.

What I have not found is distinguishing "Englishness", as distinct from "Scottishness", in the earlier history of the town. Insofar as its local government differs from that of towns across the Border, its unique history offers no explanation.

When an Englishman looks at things Scottish he must decide whether differences of nomenclature are no more than that or signify differences of substance—and of course the converse must be true when a Scot looks at things English. Not everyone seems to appreciate that 'borough' in English and 'burgh' in Scottish usage have the same meaning, with the Scottish form closer to the word's roots. Nor do they appreciate that the two forms describe precisely the same kind of place: a fortified town: a town possessing a municipal organisation: an inhabited place larger than a village. Eventually in both countries the use of the word came to be restricted to places whose inhabitants were incorporated by charter.

The prime grantor of charters in both countries was the King, for reasons I have suggested earlier, although he was not the only source. Interposed between King and burgesses there could be a baron, or a bishop. Duns is an example of a Scottish town originally chartered through the barony, in 1490, by grant in favour of the Superior of the town, George Home of Ayton—I quote from the Presidential address of Mr. Johnstone in 1953. There were others. Most charters however came by direct Royal grant. David I was the great initiator in Scotland, followed by William the Lion. Between them they had granted 45 by 1400. By 1707 there were 66. I have spoken of Berwick's early importance as one of the original four. It is noteworthy that the first association of local authorities in Britain was the Convention of Royal Burghs, which first met in 1552. Is it too fanciful to suggest that the Court of Royal Burghs, meeting at Haddington, and later this Convention, show an early Scots predilection to rationalise municipal activities? Perhaps it is, but I know of no comparable English combination.

The burgh or borough administration long antedated any real local government administration in the rural areas of both countries, except perhaps one respect. The English Poor Law and rating system had its origins in 1601 and operated through

the Parish. Scottish Poor Law legislation was even earlier in date, although I think it was not until the 17th Century that the Scots Parliament authorised the imposition of parish stents for the relief of the poor. These early English and Scottish statutes, and those of about the same period empowering Justices of the Peace to require work to keep highways in repair, are, I think, the earliest examples of the rural parts of both countries becoming involved in the provision of public services. I have not overlooked the Sheriff, who was a product of Anglo-Norman feudalism and whose territorial responsibility had relation to the embryonic Shire. He had administrative as well as judicial functions which related to local government, and indeed still has, particularly in Scotland, but his office and role seem to me to be outside the main stream of local government development. Nor should one overlook the relation of the parish to the development of Scottish education under the impetus of the Reformers, but although the nationwide intention of the Scottish Parliament was clear enough, the means to implement it seem initially often to have been lacking.

I have referred to the improvidence of the old Corporation in Berwick, particularly in their later years. They were by no means unique, on either side of the Border. In Scotland that attractively named patrimony, "the Common Good", which had no strict parallel in England, was often dissipated extravagantly.

By the end of the 18th Century the need for both Parliamentary and Municipal reform was seen by many. Trevelyan, admittedly an Englishman, described Scotland as "one vast rotten borough". When the ageing Northumbrian Earl Grey achieved the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 there was widespread rejoicing. Berwick Borough Council even allocated 5/- to each burgess to celebrate its passing—perhaps as they had formerly been quick to salute a new King or Protector, they thought it expedient to appear to welcome this new order, or maybe they failed to recognise that they too would soon be swept away by the tide of reform.

Municipal reform in Scotland came only a year later. England had to wait another two years—an interesting reversal of the customary timetable with Scottish legislation. Thereafter local government developed quickly over the next 50 years though in piecemeal fashion, but still keeping pace in neither country with industrial expansion and development, rising populations, and social change. Finally, in the 1880s and 1890s there was major legislation affecting both and substantially establishing their local government patterns for the next 80

years. The great innovations were the setting up of the modern County Council, and, additionally, in England, the all-purpose County Borough.

In England the remaining smaller Boroughs and newly created Urban and Rural districts became districts of the new County. The Parish remained a local government unit in England only in the Rural Districts. In Scotland no District Councils were established until 1929, although there had been District Committees (which of course were not separate Local Authorities) of the the County Councils. An Act of that year made the four great Scottish cities, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen, into "counties of cities", i.e. all-purpose authorities like the county boroughs in England. The next twenty large Burghs in Scotland, each having 20,000 or more inhabitants, became most-purpose authorities, education becoming a County Council function, while the remainder of the Burghs, "the small Burghs", were left with a much more limited range of functions, the County Council taking the lion's share. The 1929 Scottish Act affected more substantially the local government of the rural areas—the landward areas. It abolished Parish Councils and created the District Councils which I have just mentioned. They of course had wider areas than the abolished Parish. These new District authorities were given some functions and had a few more added by later legislation, but they acted for the most part as delegates of the County Council for their District and were very much under County Council control. I suspect that this was not a happy arrangement in many parts of the country. There was also an English Act of 1929, the effects of which appeared substantial at the time but really amounted to little more than achieving the amalgamations of small Districts and the transfer of some functions, notably highway responsibilities, to County Councils.

These were the structures in both countries until the fundamental restructuring effected in the 1970s. The differences between the two structures up to that time probably reflect more than anything else the great differences between the size and distribution of the populations of England and Scotland. They also show, I think, a stronger attachment in Scotland to the Burgh, and perhaps a greater readiness to grant Burgh status than in England. Any Scottish community of at least 2000 inhabitants might apply for Burgh status. In England before 1974 the achievement of Borough status was a slow, tedious, and expensive process. Excluding the four Cities, Scotland had 197 large and small Burghs. England, with nine

times its population and a very large number of "town" communities had only 306 Boroughs, including both County and non-County Boroughs. On the other hand it had 969 District Authorities with powers practically identical with those of the non-County Borough. Had these been in Scotland I think many of them would have achieved Burgh status, and a very high proportion of them would have qualified to be large Burghs.

By the end of the 1939-45 War the winds of change were blowing strongly in many quarters. One was local government, throughout Britain. Successive Governments, of both political persuasions, made expensive and seemingly wasteful false starts in reform, certainly in England. Eventually, in 1966 two Royal Commissions were appointed within days of each other, and with identical terms of reference—"to consider the structure of local government, in relation to its existing functions; and to make recommendations for authorities and boundaries, and for functions and their division, having regard to the size and character of areas in which these can be most effectively exercised, and the need to maintain a viable system of local democracy". The English Commission was chaired by Sir John Maud, later Lord Redcliffe-Maud, a distinguished former academic, civil servant and ambassador. The Scottish Commission was chaired by Lord Wheatley, a distinguished Scottish Judge. Both reported in 1969.

Despite having identical terms of reference, the Reports suggest that the two Commissions had interestingly different approaches to their tasks. The English Report begins by stating the Commission's main conclusions and how they were reached. They saw clearly the purposes of local government and were unanimous in their conviction that local government in England needed a new structure and a new map. Only then did they enumerate the "general principles" they had sought to apply to each part of the country in arriving at their conclusions. There were ten. To recount them all would be outside my purpose, and tedious, but the last was that "the new local government pattern should as far as possible stem from the existing one". They added that wherever the case for change was in doubt "the common interests, traditions and loyalties inherent in the existing pattern and the strength of existing services as going concerns, should be respected".

The Scottish Commission made their readers wait until they had stated what they saw as "the heart of the problem", which for them also was that the existing structure was no longer right and needed to be reformed. They indicated gener-

ally the deficiencies of the existing pattern and their consequences. They then declared forthrightly the "thoughts" that had been in their minds as they proceeded "step by step" to their conclusions. Their "thoughts" are interesting. They saw that their work had to be thorough and radical; surface patching would not do. A new structure would have to rest on solid principle, well grounded and stable. They must first clarify objectives. The structure must function as a whole and it must reach as far ahead as possible, be elastic to meet new demands, and not quickly outdated. These "thoughts" of the Scottish Commission suggest that they felt no disposition to rely on the past, and certainly not to preserve anything of it. Their approach was surgical. It might hurt some people. Their basic diagnosis of existing defects perhaps differed little from that of the English Commission, but their approach to their conclusion about a new order looks very different.

I hope I have not laboured this point unduly, but when I read again the two reports it struck me as an interesting illustration of the difference in approach to a problem of the English and the Scots; the one pragmatic, the other starting, admittedly with an analysis, but then, after an enumeration of principles proceeding logically to apply them. You will judge whether I exaggerate.

Of course what both actually did in preparation for the formulation of their conclusions differed little. Both invited written and oral evidence, great quantities of which were duly considered. Both toured their respective countries, looking at existing Authorities. Both looked outside the national boundaries, the Scots perhaps a little more boldly than the English, with travels to Scandinavia and Holland, and even London whose local government was then newly reorganised. The English relied on foreign studies already carried out by one of their members. Both gave many days to doubtless intense debate.

Surprisingly, despite the apparently more conservative approach of the English, their main conclusions were no less radical than those of the Scots. It is necessary of course to remember the different scale of the problems, particularly in relation to the great urban agglomerations found in England and only paralleled in Scotland in the Clyde Valley. For these special, conurbation areas, which are really outside my remit today, the English favoured a two-tier system of what they called Metropolitan Counties and Metropolitan Districts. They saw this special solution as only required in 3 major areas. For the rest of the country the Commission proposed

Unitary, all-purpose Authorities, 58 of them, with populations ranging from about $\frac{1}{4}$ million to 1 million. They considered that even these big Authorities might be inadequate for dealing with some problems and accordingly proposed that over them there should be 8 Provincial Councils, indirectly elected, to settle broad economic policy, land uses, and the investment framework for the Province. Had this materialised Berwick upon Tweed would have been in the N.E. Province, comprising all the Counties from the Border down to and including Teeside. It would have been in a Unitary Area comprising half Northumberland, one of 5 such Areas within the Province.

The Scottish solution differed. They proposed a two-tier system, with the country carved up into 7 Regions and under them 37 Districts. All local government functions would be divided between the two types of Authority. For the part of Scotland you know best there would have been a S.E. Region embracing everything on the east side of the country from the Border northwards, including a large chunk of southern Fife. The District would have been very much what we now know as the Borders Region. One point of interest was that because Berwick upon Tweed and part of North Northumberland were in the Borders area for economic planning purposes, it was argued by some witnesses that this part of England should be brought within the structure of Scottish local government. Without expressing any views on the merit of the argument, the Commission saw it as raising constitutional issues outside their remit. I myself would have thought that, without raising any such issue, the two Commissions might have suggested that provision should be made in the anticipated legislation for mutually advantageous cross-Border local government arrangements to be authorised. They did not do this, possibly because they had no strong evidence as to need. Nor did Parliament eventually see fit to include any such provision in either Act.

Neither Commission stopped though with the structural proposals I have just outlined. Both saw a continuing need for something much more local—"lively and effective institutions for local self-expression"—as the English report put it. They would be local authorities, at least in the English thinking, but would have no "statutory responsibility for any local government service". They would nevertheless contribute "a vital element to democratic local government". The Commission proposed that for each County Borough, Borough, Urban District, and Parish having a Parish Council, all of

which would be abolished under their proposals, there should be a replacement in the form of a new "local council", which the Commission thought would provide this "vital element".

The Scottish approach seemed to me more realistic. While still eschewing any past structure they took on board the concept of "community"—an area showing "a convergence of interest, affinities, and sentiments". They looked at this community concept in relation to various sizes of area, from the biggest, the Region, to the smallest, the Parish. They suggested various criteria for recognising and identifying a community, and ended by proposing that, under a scheme to be produced by the new District Councils, Community Councils should be established. In Scotland they would not be local authorities. Their only duty would be a representative one, on behalf of the people of their community. They would have a right to be consulted by the local authorities and public bodies about matters which would affect the community. They would have power to do some things for their area, provided they were prepared to pay for them. They would be financed through the District Council, who would be obliged to help them to operate. The Community areas would be neighbourhoods which met the Commission's test of the Community concept. Old boundaries would not necessarily have any relevance.

Of course the Commissions produced a great many more proposals, most of them irrelevant for my present purpose. I turn now to saying what has happened to their main proposals.

It is notorious that the Reports of Royal Commissions get shelved, or only very partially implemented. Those of the Scottish Commission fared rather better than those of the English Commission. Parliament embodied in the English Act of 1972 only the Commission's two-tier structure concept for the Metropolitan areas, extending its application to three additional areas, i.e. 6 in all. The nearest to us here in Berwick is the County of Tyne and Wear. (Twelve years later a Government of the same persuasion as the one which framed the 1972 Act now proposes to abolish the Metropolitan Counties.)

Apart from the proposals for the Metropolitan areas, none of the main structural proposals of the English Commission won Parliament's approval. At the lowest end of the scale they accepted the concept of a local representative body but altered its form. Going up the scale, instead of the Commission's 58 Unitary, all-purpose Authorities, with an indirectly elected Provincial overlord for certain limited purposes, the Act estab-

lished 45 new Counties, 6 of them the Metropolitans, the remainder, like what was left of Northumberland, so called "Shire" Counties. Under these, Districts would be established, of which Berwick upon Tweed and Alnwick are two. The major functions were entrusted to the Counties, a more limited range to the District Councils although this did include Housing, which was contrary to the Commission's thinking; they would have made Housing a County function. All existing Authorities: County Boroughs like Newcastle upon Tyne, Boroughs like Berwick upon Tweed or Morpeth, Urban Districts like Alnwick, Rural Districts like Norham and Island-shires or Belford, were all abolished. The only survivor was the rural Parish. The Act kept it and provided for similar, parish-like bodies being set up under the Act, as third-tier local authorities.

At the top of the scale, a few Counties were left unchanged in boundary, a few ones were achieved by amalgamations, some like Northumberland were rumps, although still considered big enough to be viable. The great change was for the County Boroughs, the old all-purpose Authorities, like Newcastle, Tynemouth, South Shields, Gateshead, which now found themselves second tier District Authorities, with some of their former functions taken over by a County Council. The new Districts were generally bigger in population than the old ones. This was even true of Berwick, still the third smallest in population of the new English Districts despite having taken into its bounds three Rural Districts and so enlarging its area to nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. acres. Within these enlarged bounds Berwick has 37 of the preserved Parishes, with 28 functional Parish Councils. These, by and large, have the same powers as the old Parish Councils, and can of course discuss matters of concern to the Parish and represent its views to others, but they are very different in concept from the more free-ranging local councils envisaged by the Commission.

The English Act gave all new Districts the same initial status but also gave them the right to seek Borough status. Whereas Borough status had formerly been quite difficult to achieve, it appeared to be so no longer. Whether such status was of value was a matter of opinion. It gave no enlargement of powers to a District achieving it, but Berwick for one, with its very long history as a Borough, thought it right to make the application, and was duly granted a new Royal Charter, a very much briefer document than the one of 1604, naturally of course since almost all the modern powers and duties of a local authority depend on statute and not on a King's grant. An

exception to this was the power in the new Charter to appoint "local officers of dignity".

Alnwick elected not to make an application, as did a good many others, including some which included former Boroughs within their bounds.

Among the casualties of the English changes was the ancient office of Alderman. Future Councils would only be comprised of Councillors, although the Act gave the new Councils power to recognise past service as Councillors by appointments of Honorary Aldermen, but with no right for them to participate in the Council's decision making. Our own Past President John Wall was so honoured two or three years ago.

The Scottish Act came a year later. Parliament was kinder to the Scottish Commission's proposals—doubtless because it had been ascertained that they were likely to be more acceptable in Scotland than like soundings had promised for the other Commission's proposals across the Border. The concepts of the Region, the District, and the Community were all accepted and adopted. Parliament also accepted other clean breaks with the past which the Scottish Commission had envisaged. Despite the rich contribution to Scottish local government made over the centuries by the Burghs, no provision was included in the Act for any new Authority to seek and be granted Burgh status. Even the four great Cities lost their all-purpose status, becoming mere Districts of a Region and losing to the Region some of their functions—being reduced indeed to the same level as lesser neighbours. The only sop provided for them was a provision substituting the title "Lord Provost" for the title of "Chairman" for their first citizen.

Some structural changes were made from what had been proposed. Parliament accepted the views of a minority of the Commission's members and excluded Shetland, Orkney, and the Western Isles from the Highlands Region, creating for each instead an Islands Area Authority. They also increased the number of Regions from the 7, which had been proposed, to 9, while the number of Districts was increased from 37 to 53. What had been proposed as a Borders District became a Borders Region. There may well be people in my audience whose influence was instrumental in achieving that change. Two of the four new Districts in this Region have preserved former County names, although none, I think, of these new Districts reproduced exactly the old County boundaries.

And below the Districts are the Community Councils, 21 of them in the Berwickshire District, financed there primarily by a District subvention of 15p per elector and very much serving

the purposes and doing what the Commission had proposed they should do. They are not local authorities like the parish councils south of the Border—though I confess that the distinction seems to me a piece of legal hair splitting. Whether they, and what have been provided for the English, are of real value some of you here will know better than I.

Much too long ago I said I wanted to look historically at the growth of local government on both sides of the Border. The systems differed. Why was this so? Had they always differed? Were the differences rooted in the different histories of the two countries? I leave you to judge whether I have provided any answers to my questions. A final question which interests me, and to which I cannot suggest any answer, is why the Scots whom the English think of as a romantically minded nation with a deep awareness of their past, have accepted a so much more drastic reorganisation of their local government system, with so little carry over from history, than was apparently acceptable in England.

A NATURALIST'S DIARY IN 1984

A. G. Long

Spring was cool, reluctant and retarded but the hot summer made up for it and produced a drought.

Honey bees were busy in crocuses on March 5. A Swallow was seen at Haugh Head, Wooler on April 20 and the next day a Willow Warbler and Small Tortoiseshell appeared in my garden. Further cheer came in a good specimen of the fossil lycopod *Oxroadia gracilis* in a water-worn pebble found at the type locality Oxroad Bay, East Lothian. Its known distribution now extends from Pettycur in Fife to the Wooler Water in both the Oil-shale Group and Cementstone Group.

On April 27 Solomon's Seal, a probable garden escape, was seen established in two patches growing on the wooded bank below West Blanerne Farm. It is in Berwick gardens. A Robin darted at a white butterfly but missed it. The fluttery flight raised suspicion it was a female Orange Tip and on April 29 a male was seen near the same place at West Blanerne. The next day a Common Sandpiper and Grey Wagtails were seen nearby on the Whitadder.

On 5th May a Cuckoo was heard faintly in the distance in early morning, the sound came from the direction of Lamberton Moor. About this time one was reported near the Parish Church in Berwick. A carrion beetle *Thamatophilus rugosus* was found in my daughter's car. More Orange Tips were seen at Dryburgh Abbey and Chirnside Bridge.

On May 12 two Swifts were seen visiting a nest site at Windsor Crescent and the first Apple blossom appeared to greet them. On the

14th Chiffchaff and Blackcap were in song near Hutton Bridge but by the 15th the Swifts had fled the cool weather. This happened three times before nesting really started. *Vinca herbacea* was seen naturalized by the roadside near Hutton Bridge.

On May 16 a Cinnabar moth was seen flying on the north bank of the Whitadder above Hutton Mill. This was the first I had seen in Berwickshire. The only old records I know are for Thirlestane Castle (Andrew Kelly 1873) and Ayton woods (Simpson Buglass 1877). Later in the year larvae appeared on the Ragwort opposite Hutton Mill and I now have one pupa. It occurs more frequently on the Northumbrian and East Lothian coasts. At the foot of Cripple Nick opposite Hutton Castle Mill is an abundance of Arum Lily. Growing near the scaur are the Everlasting Pea, Rest Harrow, and Japanese Knotweed. I heard Redstarts and saw more Orange Tips and one Small Copper. An ovum of the Orange Tip was found on Jack-by-the-Hedge and while looking at the latter I failed at first to see a sleeping Orange Tip on the flowers. Flowering Rush (*Butomus*) was growing near the water's edge but not yet in flower. The leaf-beetle *Chrysolina polita* was common on the Horse Mint *Mentha longifolia* and the Turnip Flea beetle *Phyllotreta nemorum* landed on my spectacles. By May 19 Swifts were back. Few Water Hens are to be seen on the Whitadder now, the feral Mink being blamed.

On June 1st I witnessed a fight between two cock House Sparrows. One was so weakened I took it in the hand and placed it by a fence near the house but when next I looked at it life was extinct. On June 6 the Swifts went away for the third time, presumably fed-up with our Spring.

On June 9 a nest of a Bumble bee *Bombus pratorum* was found in an old bird's nest built near dripping rocks at the site of the *Stenomyelon* drain across the road north of Norham Bridge. Its waxy cells were wrapped round with the cow hair and not much bigger than a thrush egg. While pondering the mystery the Queen with rusty tipped abdomen came to inspect. An Orange Tip egg seen on Jack-by-the-Hedge nearby hatched on June 17. The larvae are cannibals so the mother lays singly on separate flower heads. House Martins were flying at the bridge over the Tweed. On June 20 near Todmorden Edge, West Yorkshire, I saw a Little Owl, it was doubtless seeking its supper, the time being about 10 p.m. They have established themselves since I was there as a boy. I saw a female Puss moth in Todmorden on June 25 about a month late. At Todmorden Edge it was very breezy—like Wuthering Heights.

In early July hot weather arrived and a Humming Bird Hawk moth was reported from Cocklaw Burn. On July 8 a male Meadow Brown was in the garden and on the 10th a Silver Y appeared. Later I found a cocoon on Salad Bowl Lettuce, it hatched on September 12 and many more were seen. Two Orange Tips were reported from a Gavinton garden, one had been caught in a spider's web. Later in the year I saw a Red Admiral at Cove, doubtless a migrant. An autumn brood was abundant and persisted, the last specimen I saw was at

Burnmouth on October 13. On July 20 I found a larva of a Seven-spot Ladybird on Lupins, others pupated on potato leaves and hatched in August. On July 24 I saw several Six-spot Burnets on the north bank of the Whitadder above Hutton Bridge, this is the only inland colony I know in Berwickshire. On July 27 it rained, but not much. Two fully-grown Puss moth larvae, a blonde and brunette were brought from the same variegated poplar on July 30, no doubt from the same parents but with different genes. They started to spin on a piece of bath-mat cork on August 2 and the cocoons are hard as wood. On August 26 I saw two Green Sandpipers on the Whitadder near West Blanterne, they come each year on passage migration. On September 11 I heard wild geese in the early morning and on the 14th visited Gin Head East Lothian where I saw a late Six-spot Burnet and found a Little Auk desiccated above high tide level, a victim of winter's storms.

Although the autumn was mild we experienced a wild wet day on November 3 so the following week-end I visited Oxroad Bay and reaped the harvest in some good fossiliferous blocks among which were specimens of the primitive Pteridosperms *Buteoxylon gordinonianum* and *Triradioxylon primaevum*, petrified relics from a distant past preserved in ash by the violence of a volcanic eruption. Perhaps the strangest natural phenomenon of the year happened on the night of Friday 9th November when heavy rain deposited fine yellow wind-borne dust from the Sahara on window ledges, doorsteps and cars in Berwick and elsewhere mainly down the east coast of Britain.

NEWCASTLE'S HANCOCK MUSEUM'S CENTENARY

The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club is Britain's oldest local Field Club. Many of the region's natural history Societies and Institutions feel themselves indebted to its pioneer members, and particularly to its Founder, Dr. George Johnston, of Berwick, for their early and still highly valued work. Among these is the Hancock Museum of Newcastle upon Tyne, which was formally opened on 20th August, 1884, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and is therefore this year celebrating its centenary.

By invitation of the Curator, Mr. A. M. Tynan, the Club visited the Museum on 11th July. Mr. Tynan then gave a most interesting, illustrated talk on the Museum's history, from its origins in the private collection of Marmaduke Tunstall, established in the 18th Century in the manor-house of Wycliffe-on-Tees. He it was who commissioned Thomas Bewick's famous 'Chillingham Bull'. Mr. Tynan traced the vicissitudes and good fortune of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, which culminated in the provision of the present site by Colonel John Joicey and the erection of the Museum building which

the Society, who are still its owners, eventually named 'the Hancock Museum' in recognition of the lifelong service to natural history of two of its distinguished members, Albany and John Hancock. In 1974 the University of Newcastle upon Tyne agreed to assume responsibility for the Museum and its contents, running it as a University Department, a mutually advantageous arrangement. Most recently the Museum has benefited by the services of unemployed young people, provided by the Manpower Services Commission, who under skilled and professional direction, have modernised excitingly and even brilliantly the exhibition of much long-held material, greatly increasing its attraction for general visitors of all ages without detracting from its value as a place for research.

Before leaving the Club members toured the Museum appreciatively, assisted by Mr. Peter Davis, Deputy Curator. Their thanks were expressed by the President of the Club, who also returned thanks for free admission to the Museum, described 'as a birthday present to the Club' (i.e. on the occasion of the *Museum's* centenary).

H.D.J.

SIMPRIM IN THE MERSE

R. C. Wood

SIMPRIM is but an insignificant spot hidden in the depths of the Merse, near halfway between Kelso and Berwick-upon-Tweed. Once a miry boggy place it is now a green and pleasant land. The ruins of its church slumber peacefully in a little grove of trees. Its farms and cottages, despite standing barely 200 feet above sea level, enjoy a tremendous southerly vista over rolling wooded country for more than 25 miles to the heights of Cheviot. Northwards the outposts of Lammermuir indent the skyline and the lights of Chirnside twinkle after dark. Nothing cataclysmic has ever happened here but history there is aplenty, even to the name.

The Ordnance Survey Original Name Book of 1858 shows the then spelling SIMPRIN amended to be published as SIMPRIM, authorised on the grounds of usage by John Wilson, George Wilson and Rev. I. Logan, Minister of the Parish. Reference is made to a 'County Map', Fullerton's *Gazeteer* and Chalmers *Caledonia* as all referring to SIMPRIM. These the latest of many forms appearing on record thus.

SIMPRINC	1153-65	Kelso Liber
SIMPRIG	1159	ibid. and 1246 Pontifical of St. Andrews
SEMPRINC	1251	ibid.
SYMPRING	1280	ibid.
SEMPRING	1300	Coldingham Correspondence
SYMPRYNG	1415	Kelso Liber

Macfarlane's Geographical Collections of 1748 has SIMPERIN, SYMPERIN and SIMPRON. The Rev. J. Longmuir in his "Simprim Church and Parish" of 1947 quotes SIMP'NGE, SEMPRINGE, SIMPRING and SYMPRIN. In a document of the 1850's SIMFREN appears but it is believed to be a clerical error. It is suggested that the name could be connected with that of SIMPRINGHAM in Lincolnshire, but this is discounted as the oldest spelling of the English name is SIMPINGHAM in 852, the -r- appearing to be intrusive. It could possibly be based on a personal name or nickname stemming from the verb to SIMPER = affected, prudish. Longmuir suggests that, in part, it is derived from the Welsh "Pren"—a tree.

The Lands of Simprim were never extensive, amounting to little more than a thousand acres. Hye de Simprinc was lord of the manor in the reigns of David I and Malcolm IV. He was possessed of the advowson of the church and in the reign of Malcolm IV he then, in presence of his son Peter, gave the church of Symprinc to the monks of Kelso, with toft and croft, and eighteen acres of land, reserving the right of Thor, archdeacon of Lothian, to enjoy the revenues of the church during his lifetime. Malcolm's confirmatory charter is dated at Roxburgh in 1169. Also approved by William the Lion; and the entire grants were confirmed by Roger, who was bishop of St. Andrews from 1188 to 1202.

About 1248 a Sir P. de Sympryn witnessed a charter of Patrick Dunbar, son of the second Earl, of a gift of lands in the barony of Hirsell. 1251, David, bishop of St. Andrews, permitted the Kelso monks to apply the whole fruits of the church to their own use, to enable them to assist the poor, and exercise hospitality to strangers. (David de Bernham, a native of Berwick-upon-Tweed, died at Nenthorn and was buried at Kelso).

In medieval times the monks' wagon road from Kelso to Berwick was by way of Simprim, where there was a special resting place on the "bourn bra". Simprim was equidistant—some eleven miles from these towns.

1272-76—signatures of Walter de Simpring appear on deeds concerning a charter of a toft and croft below the village of Coldingham.

1298—Simprin appears in an Ancient Rental of the possessions of the monastery of Coldingham.

According to a royal writ of Edward III dated at York 4 March 1333-4 the property of the vill of Simprin had become sub-divided, and this appears to have been in consequence of its having been inherited by heirs female. One of the three owners is known to have been Patrick de Graham de Livet. Litigation and confusion followed and it would appear that the next owner of Sempring around 1369 was John de Toures. The lay proprietorship history for two centuries thereafter is a blank. In a charter granted under the Great Seal at Perth in 1459 James II bestowed upon the Convent of Coldstream the lands of Simprin and this was confirmed by James III in a Charter of 1472.

In July 1482, the English army under the Duke of Gloucester burnt

among other places:— Edrington, Paxton, Fishwick, Hutton, Mordington and its bastel, Edram, East-Nisbet, Kellaw and Kemergham, the two Swynton's and the bastel, and Simprin and Crossrig.

In the time of Edward I, the church of Sempringe belonging to the Abbey of Kelso was estimated at £12 of annual value, as a subject of Papal taxation. In the Rent Roll of the Abbey, there were at Simpring two oxgangs of land, which produced one merk per annum; and the church for the Abbey's own use was valued at £10 per annum. In 1630, the Earl of Roxburgh accounted for his relief, as from the Abbacy of Kelso, to the minister of Simpren, 2 chalders; and as teinds one chalder; while Sir James Durham of Duntarby, drew a pension of 5 chalders "Furth of the teyndis of the kirks of Langton and Simpren."

After the Reformation, Simprin had been bestowed on William Maitland, the politic secretary of Queen Mary; and after him on his brother, Sir John Maitland, subsequently Lord High Chancellor of James VI, who for a time held the main part of the estates of Kelso Abbey *in commendam*, but before 1565-6 had exchanged the commendatorship of Kelso, with Frances Stewart, afterwards Earl of Bothwell, for the Priory of Coldingham. At that unsettled period courtiers had a constant struggle to retain their newly acquired preferments or lands, against rival intriguers. In 1581, Sir John Maitland is specially, by Act of Parliament, dispossessed of the lands of Simprin, in favour of Alexander Hume of Manderston, and Alexander, Commendator of Coldingham, his son, both partisans of the upstart favourite, the Earl of Arran. They obtained "all and hail the landis of Symprene over and nether toftes with their pertinentis" "as be cum in his heines handis be reasone of foirfalture ourdourlie led and deducit agains vmquhill William Maitland sumtyme apperand of Lethingtoun and John Maitland sumtyme priour of Coldingham, his brother, for certain crymis of treasoun and lesema-jeste committit be thame quarof they were convict in Parliament, as the proces led and deduceit thairupon proportis".

Manderston entered possession; and his son David Hume, called Cranshaws (perhaps from having a lease of that place) as we are informed by David Hume of Godscroft, tried to stir up strife at Simprin. (According to Godscroft, Cranshaws had received Simprin from the Treasury; "Simprinia, quam dono a fixe accepit.") Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, Godscroft's eldest brother, at the instigation of Manderston was then under suspicion of being adverse to the government, remanded to Perth in a sort of banishment, which necessitated his estates being committed to Godscroft's management. Ramrig then appertained to Wedderburn and there was a pendicle of debatable land between it and the Swinton property, in dispute between him and George Swinton. David of Cranshaws now preferred a right to it, also, as a pertinent to Simprin; and prepared to intrude himself into possession; but David of Godscroft became aware of this, wrote to the husbandmen of Ramrig not to permit it; and that he himself if needs were, would come to their

support; and at the same time he charged his brother's vassals to arm; and leaving Edinburgh, proceeded to Langton, and obtained from his sister, the lady of Sir William Cockburn, the promise of being strengthened by her husband's dependents likewise to resist the encroachment.

Cowed by these precautionary measures, Cranshaws desisted; and by the importunity of Godscroft, Wedderburn was soon after released, to superintend his own affairs. On the 10th of September 1584, his disturber Cranshaws, alias "Davie the Devill" was slain by the Earl of Bothwell. "Upon the tenth of September, the Erle of Bothwell, accompanied with fortie horse, invaded David Hume, sonne to the goodman of Manderstone, and slue him". Meanwhile whether Bothwell, as commendator of Kelso, regained Simprin, and it was involved in his forfeiture of 1592, and annexed to the Crown, is uncertain.

When Godscroft composed the History of the House of Wedderburn in 1611, he incidentally states that Bartholomew Hume (or Home) was then a proprietor in Simprin. This Bartholomew, he narrates, was the third in descent from Bartholomew, 8th son of David, third of the name, but fourth as proprietor of Wedderburn, his grandsire having gone into Clydesdale, settled, and acquired some landed property there. In 1588 among the "professed Papists" of the age, was reckoned "Bartill John in Simprem", who may have been Bartholomew, the grandson's, son John. At the date of May 30th, 1605, a Bartholomew Home becomes the heir of George Home in Horneden, his father, in the moiety of three husbandlands in the town and territory of Horneden, and the privilege of digging "lie days wark of truffes" annually on Hutton moor. This may, or may not, be a separate individual, as there are only the name and the peculiarity of a divided property, as a guide; and the inheritance at Simprin at the same time also ranking as a sub-division. June 15, 1626, Jasper Home becomes heir of Bartholomew House, portioner of Symprene, his father in four husbandlands out of the ten husbandlands of the Kirklands of Symprene, within the vill and territory of the same valued at £4.6.8d.

The Homes continued as small lairds there until about 1699, when the Rev. Thomas Boston occupied, as a temporary residence, what had been their dwelling. Dec 7 "The manse being in ruins I settled in an old house in the west end of the town, formerly belonging to Andrew Home, sometime portioner there, and there I dwelt until the latter end of the year 1702." The house was in such a bad condition, that one night in January 12th, 1700, during a boisterous wind, Boston was obliged to quit his own bed, and betake himself to his father's, lest the apartment should collapse.

The precise period when the Cockburns of Langton became landholders in Simprin cannot be fixed; but on May 21st 1629, Sir William Cockburn of Langtoun, knight baronet, became heir of Sir William Cockburn of Langtoun, his father, in the lands and barony of Langtoun; and likewise the 10 husbandlands in Sympring—the

Kirklands; the latter estimated at £10 of feu farms and 20s in augmentation. (The Cockburns may have had a Crown charter of lands other than ecclesiastical, in the parish, of an early date.) His widow, Dame Helen Elphingstone, 5th daughter of William 4th Lord Elphingstone, and relict also of Mr. Henry Rollock, minister in Edinburgh had received from her first husband, Sir William Cockburn, a life-rent of a division of his lands under her own distinct control. In 1648-9, this lady and her tenantry of the parishes of Simprein and Langtoun were sore distressed by the quartering of soldiery upon them, and other oppressions, which she set forth in a petition to Parliament, and for which she obtained an act of recompense in her favour, June 13th, 1649. Her supplication declared that "shoe and hir tennents are redacted to great straits and extreame povertie, what throw quarterings and uther burdings susteined by them, these diverse zeires bygone, bot cheiflie since the last unlawfull Ingadgment against England, by the plundering of the forcis that wer upon the said Ingadgment, quhilk not onlie quartered themselfis upon the landis pertaining to her within the said paroschis, bot took money also, horses, mears and uther goods pertaining to her said tennents, to ther great loss and prejudice, as the particular acompt of the samyne quarterings and losses subscriyvit be the minister and elders of the parosch will testifie." The Estates recommended a payment of £34,148.2.4d in settlement of all claims.

The Engagement was the unfortunate expedition into England, undertaken by the Duke of Hamilton, in the cause of Charles I. It came to an ignominious termination in August, 1648. Concerted by a party, it displeased the majority of the nation, and was effected with forced levies. "They that did not give ready obedience to the act of levy were quartered on until by themselves or others, their proportions were put out. Thus many honest men in Fife and Lothian did suffer." Among others, Patrick Gillespie in Simprein, who may have been a tenant of Cockburns, had reason for complaint. "Major William Sharpe being gone on in the late unlawful Ingadgment sent his quarter mr. to his house, who did plunder it, and tak away his horse" which "damnified and skaithed" Gillespie to the worth of "Two hundred markes". On a petition to Parliament in 1659, Major Sharp was ordained "to restor and delyuer Patrick Gillespie to the samyne horse taking away be the said Major Sharp his order or els to pay the soume of fourscoir pundes as the pryce". He thus prevailed in the meantime, but in retaliation, when Charles II was restored, Gillespie was one of those singled out, as being an active favourer of the usurping government, and therefore excepted from the king's indemnity, and made liable to a fine. In Middleton's Parliament, 1662, Patrick Gillespie in Simprein was appointed to pay "Three hundred three score punds". The sentiment of the great body of the ministers was also in contrareity to the Engagement. Mr. Patrick Melvil, minister of Simprim, narrowly escaped being assaulted by a soldier, for having, as the latter thought said something against that enterprise.

December 10, 1657, Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langton, succeeded his father in the Kirklands of Simpren. Sir Archibald—a representative of Berwickshire in Parliament, and the holder of a variety of public offices—was a man of considerable ability and resource, but, undertaking improvements of his estate beyond his means, he fell bankrupt about the beginning of 1690; and becoming hampered with lawsuits and decreets of session against him, he was never able for the rest of his lifetime, although protected from time to time by the Estates of Parliament, to extricate himself from his involvements. Before 1681 he had made “great and considerable enclosures at Langton”. Although drowned in debt, he was confident, when affairs were at their worst, in his power to do justice to all concerned, and reports that none “were so able to demonstrate his manner of improvement of land so well as himself”. “Such is the condition of his estate by reason of the singular improvements that he hath made thereof, that it cannot be better managed than by allowing the administration and management thereof.”

The Court of Session caused the estate to be roup'd for terms of years, and ordained placards and intimations to be published at the adjacent church doors, and that the highest bidder should obtain the tack. Undaunted Sir Archibald outbids the public by a large advance, and obtains the lease; or he associates himself with a person of means, and keeps himself at the head of affairs. The annual rent of the two estates was 24,000 merks. Once he is incarcerated by certain creditors in the Tolbooth jail, in Edinburgh “but made his escape that night the rabble broke up the prison on the 20th June, 1700.”

It was he who possessed the whole parish of Simprin, when Mr. Thomas Boston became minister, 21st September 1699. Boston doubted the laird would not be capable or mindful to provide the ordination dinner, but was agreeably disappointed, to find “a decent entertainment” ordered. Boston's parishioners were Langton's servants; proving that he farmed the land himself. The capacious barns at Simprin were perhaps his contrivance. The barns are of great length and three stories high, though now somewhat reduced from their original height, are unique in the county, and are a conspicuous feature in the district. They were used on sacramental occasions by Boston, and he is said to have delivered his farewell address from one of the upper doorways. On a lintel is carved SAC 1676—the date, by a curious coincidence, of Boston's birth. The initials are those of Sir Alexander Cockburn landholder in Langton and Simprin. Girnells as repositories for grain were one of the features of farming of that age.

Sir Archibald died in 1705, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Archibald Cockburn, who had enjoyed the title in his father's lifetime, having got a charter from James VII in 1686. By becoming caution for his father, and on his own private account, he was obliged to apply for personal protection from creditors, which parliament conceded in 1696. In 1698 he was a reputed bankrupt, though he neither retired to “the Abbey”, nor was under diligence. He was an advocate by profession. On his decease, without issue, the title

devolved upon his brother, Sir Alexander. He too had his share of the family embarrassments: Parliament, May 2nd, 1703, having granted a warrant of protection from his creditors to Capt. Alexander Cockburn. He was a gallant soldier and fell at the battle of Fontenoy, May 12th, 1745. He was followed by his grandson, Sir Alexander, on whose decease the title devolved upon his cousin, Sir James Cockburn, who was M.P. for Peebles, in 1762.

The Cockburns being unable to retrieve their affairs, the estate of Simprim was sequestered, and purchased by Patrick, 5th Lord Elibank, for £18,000. This witty, learned and accomplished nobleman had studied law, had served in the army, having accompanied the expedition to Cartagena in 1741, and was possessed of great conversational powers. He and Dr. Samuel Johnson mutually held each other in respect, and Johnson had a very high opinion of him. Johnson paid him the high compliment, "I was never in Lord Elibank's company without learning something". Lord Elibank was the early patron of Dr. Robertson, the historian, and Mr. Home, the author of "Douglas". The best retort of Johnson's definition of oats being the food of men in Scotland and of horses in England, is that of Lord Elibank; "Yes", said he "and where will you find SUCH MEN AND SUCH HORSES?". His publications are now little known. He and Sir Hew Dalrymple each claims the merit of being the first to introduce the practice of hollow-draining land. "The most conspicuous object in Simprim is the very high and spacious barn built by the Cockburns, consisting of a threshing floor, and large and lofty granaries. Lord Elibank thinking its height exposed it to storms, lowered the roof considerably, but left the gables standing, so that they still show the original altitude of the building, which is seen from every part of Berwickshire". Lord Elibank died August 3rd 1778 in his 76th year.

Patrick Murray, Esq., of Simprim and Meigle, in Forfarshire, natural son of Lord Elibank, was the next proprietor. When a young man he was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and a group of other youths of high birth and connections, remarkable in early life for their eminent qualities. The Forfarshire Simprim, so named from Simprim in Berwickshire, is near Meigle, but in the parish of Airlie. Mr. Murray lived many years in Meigle House and was "very much esteemed as a nice country gentleman of the old school". In 1801 Patrick Murray acquired "that Piece of Ground which was formerly occupied as the Glebe of the Parish of Simprim, with the Old Manse Garden attached thereto, and Hedgers House built thereon, bounded on the East by the Road leading from Simprim to Swinton Kirk; on the North and West by the lands of Simprim Farm; and on the South, partly by the Road leading from Eccles, by Ladykirk, to Berwick, partly by the Kirkyard of Simprim; which Glebe and Old Manse Garden, together with the Kirkyard, extend to about 6.54 acres, and which lands are the whole Parish of Simprim, together with a Servitude of Pasturage of one horse and two cows to be grazed through the summer on these lands", in exchange for lands at Greenrig and Swinton Quarter.

Subsequently William Robertson of Ladykirk became proprietor and on his death on 17th October 1830 he was succeeded by his grand-daughter, Marianne Sarah Haggerston. On 26th September 1834 the heiress, having intermarried with David Marjoribanks of Dulwich, fourth and now sole surviving son of the deceased Sir John Marjoribanks, of Lees, the said parties obtained the Royal License and Authority to use, bear, and constantly retain in all Time thereafter, the surname of Robertson, and the Arms and Designation of Robertson of Ladykirk.

David Robertson became a Liberal Member of Parliament in 1859, was created Baron Marjoribanks of Ladykirk and eventually died on 19th June, 1873. Ladykirk estate, being entailed, was thereafter controlled by his Trustees (Deed of Entail by William Robertson of Ladykirk dated 15th October 1821). On 11th November 1911 Simprim Estate was sold by the Trustees to William Haggerston Askew Robertson of Albert Court, Princes Gate, London, the estate at this time comprising the farms of Simprim, Simprim Mains and Butterlaw, a House and School in Coldstream and the Bowwell lands near Norham. At this time Mrs. Sarah Askew Robertson and the Honourable Dame Alicia Margaret Robertson Ingilby were the nearest lawful heirs portioner in special to Lord Marjoribanks. Ladykirk Estates are now a Limited Company. Major John M. Askew, a descendant of the Marjoribanks family (and a member of this club) now lives at Ladykirk and Henry J. Askew is also a director of the Company (1983).

Simprim farm appears to have at some stage been again sold as in 1927 it is in the possession of W. G. W. Souttar of Swinton Hill and Simprim. At this time Swinton Hill is sold to Mr. A. K. Little of Mousen Hill, Belford, and Simprim is purchased by John Wilson of Primside Mill for the sum of £9,250. He remaining at Primside Mill; his nephew, Peter Wilson, came to reside at Simprim for some years until he was succeeded by George Moffat who was proprietor until about 1948. In turn a Robert Lawson-Johnston followed him but only remained some three to four years, the property then coming into the hands of Thomas Carey until in 1964 it passed into the hands of Robert Gardiner Russell and still (1983) remains in the hands of this family, with Hugh Russell, son of Robert Russell, presently in residence.

Butterlaw Farm was in the hands of John G. Robertson from the 1920's until his nephew James Robertson, of Oxendeanburn, became proprietor in 1949. After five years he was succeeded by Andrew Lang from the Starr near Couper, Fife. Mr. Lang remained there for 29 years when this farm also became the property of the Russell family. Simprim Mains, of course, continues as part of the Ladykirk estate. After its acquisition by Patrick Murray the Glebe was absorbed into Simprim Farm. The house in the Manse garden and the kirkyard continued in private hands until 1950, and though the house is still privately owned, the kirkyard then became the separate responsibility of Berwickshire District Council. *(To be continued)*

LEPIDOPTERA RECORDS FOR BERWICK AND DISTRICT IN 1984

A. G. Long

- Dotted Border *Agriopsis marginaria* 17/3.
 Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae* 21/4 first date.
 Orange Tip *Anthocharis cardamines* W. Blanerne 27/4, 29/4, 30/4;
 Dryburgh Abbey 7/5; Chirnside Bridge and Blanerne Bridge
 11/5, 8/6; Crooked Burn and Hutton Castle Mill 16/5; Oxroad
 Bay E. Lothian 2/6; Norham Bridge one ovum 9/6; reported
 from Gavinton, no date.
 Peacock *Inachis io* W. Blanerne 29/4.
 Green Veined White *Pieris napi* 29/4 W. Blanerne first date.
 Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae* Whitadder N. bank above Hutton
 Bridge 17/5, larvae 22/7.
 Water Carpet *Lampropteryx suffumata* var *piceata* Hutton Castle
 Mill 17/5.
 Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas* Hutton Castle Mill 17/5, Oxroad
 Bay 2/6.
 Garden Carpet *Xanthorhoe fluctuata* 22/5, 16/8, 13/9.
 Large Rivulet *Perizoma affinitata* Oxroad Bay 2/6.
 Common Bedstraw Carpet *Epirrhoe alternata* Blanerne Bridge 8/6.
 Scalloped Hazel *Odontopera bidentata* 11/6.
 White Ermine *Spilosoma lubricipeda* 14/6.
 Common Marbled Carpet *Chloroclysta truncata* 17/6, 29/6.
 Dark Arches *Apamea monoglypha* 2/7.
 Yellow Shell *Camptogramma bilineata* 4/7.
 Large Yellow Underwing *Noctua pronuba* 6/7.
 Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina* 7/7.
 Silver Y *Autographa gamma* 10/7; cocoon found on Lettuce hatched
 12/9; flying at Gin Head E. Lothian 14/9; abundant up to 3/10.
 Riband Wave *Idaea aversata* 11/7, 31/7.
 Ghost Swift *Hepialus humuli* 12/7.
 Mottled Rustic *Caradrina morpheus* 14/7.
 Barred Straw *Eulithis pyraliata* 18/7.
 Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta* 19/7, 24/7 18/9 to 12/10 abundant.
 Ringlet *Aphantopus hyperantus* Cove 19/7; Hutton Bridge 24/7.
 Six-spot Burnet *Zygaena filipendulae* Cove 19/7; Whitadder N.
 bank above Hutton Bridge 24/7, ova obtained hatched 4/8.
 Small White *Pieris rapae* Cove 19/7.
 Common Blue *Polyommata icarus* Cove 19/7; Hutton Bridge 24/7.
 Magpie *Abraxas grossulariata* 20/7.

- Marbled Beauty *Cryphia domestica* 22/7, 4/8, 6/8, 16/8.
 Plume *Pterophorus tridactyla* on Thyme Whitadder N. bank above Hutton Bridge 24/7.
 Puss *Cerura vinula* two larvae fully grown on variegated poplar, Glamis Hill 30/7, pupated 2/8.
 Single Dotted Wave *Idaea dimidiata* Scot's Gate 31/7.
 Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow-underwing *Noctua janthina* 5/8.
 Large Phoenix *Eulitha prunata* 16/8.
 Scalloped Oak *Crocallis clingularia* 22/8.
 Lunar Underwing *Omphaloscelis lunosa* 7/9.
 Grey Pine Carpet *Thera obeliscata* 18/9.
 Angle Shades *Phlogophora meticulosa* 3/10, 11/10.
 Brindled Ochre *Dasypolia templi* Scot's Gate 24/10.
 Winter *Operophtera brumata* 29/11.
 Northern Winter *O. fagata* 2/12.

THE BIRDS OF ST. ABB'S HEAD

S. R. Warman

(During his service as Warden of the St. Abb's Head National Nature Reserve from 1981 to 1985 Mr. Warman brought together his own observations of wild life there with those of previous observers. Through the kindness of the National Trust for Scotland and the Scottish Wildlife Trust we are now able to publish the first instalment of these and hope that more may follow.

Mr. Warman served the Club well while at St. Abb's and was a co-opted member of the Council. He has taken our good wishes with him to his new post with the Nature Conservancy Council in Cornwall.—Ed.)

Abbreviations: bbr = Borders Bird Report (ref Murray)
 ci = Reserve Card Index

Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber*. 1979 bbr.

Red-Throated Diver *Gavia stellata*. Occasional winter, offshore passage April and September/October.

Black-Throated Diver *Gavia arctica*. First recorded 1983.

Uncommon or overlooked passage and winter. Less than 5 records.

Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer*. Uncommon or overlooked on offshore passage Sept/Oct/Nov. One June record.

- Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*. Breeds annually, 2prs Mire Loch, 1 pr Millars Moss.
- Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*. Less than 10 records, autumn and spring.
- Red-Necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena*. Passage offshore on very small numbers
- Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus*. 3 records, 1982 and 1983, Feb, Mar and Nov.
- Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*. First prospected 1913-14. Gradual increase to current level of 200-250. Dark phase birds recorded 16.2.57 Patterson, I. and on cliffs Feb 83 bbr.
- Sooty Shearwater *Puffinus griseus*. First recorded 1979, but regular in small numbers most years from mid-July to mid-October.
- Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*. Offshore passage between late June and mid October, erratic and weather dependent, may reach hundreds per day.
- Manx Shearwater, Balearic Race *P.p.mauretanicus*. Very small numbers with above.
- Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea*. Autumn 1984.
- Gannet *Sula bassana*. Regular offshore.
- Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Regular offshore, breeds nearby.
- Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*. Gradual increase from very small numbers in 19th C. to present level of over 200 prs. (Selby 1832, Hepburn 1850, Rintoul & Baxter 1933, Warman 1982).
- Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*. 1 Jan 1982, 1 April 1985, bbr.
- Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*. Regular, small numbers.
- Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*. Regular, bred Mire Loch 1983, 84, 85.
- Bewick's Swan *Cygnus columbianus*. 25th March 1978 Evans, G. ci and Dec 1982 bbr.
- Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*. Regular in small numbers autumn/winter.
- Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*. Occasional winter.
- Greylag Goose *Anser anser*. Regular winter.
- Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*. Annual on June moult migration.
- Canada Goose *B.c.hutchinsii*. Possible vagrant 14 Oct 1982 bbr.
- Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*. June & Oct 1979, Oct 81, Oct 82, bbr.
- Brent Goose *Branta bernicla*. Dec 1981, Dec 82, bbr.
- Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*. Small numbers most years.
- Wigeon *Anas penelope*. Regular, up to ca 50, Northfield Farm.
- Gadwall *Anas strepera*. Regular autumn/winter in recent years, Northfield Farm.
- Teal *Anas crecca*. Regular in small numbers, winter.

- Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*. Regular, breeds.
- Pintail *Anas acuta*. August 1978, May 79 bbr.
- Garganey *Anas querquedula*. Single August 1978 Evans, G. ci; one Aug 79 bbr.
- Shoveler *Anas clypeata*. Irregular in small numbers, autumn and winter.
- Pochard *Aythya ferina*. Irregular, small numbers in autumn and winter. NB 1982 bbr record of 106 is untrue!
- Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*. Regular autumn and winter Mire Loch and Millars Moss, combined maxima ca 50-200. 2 prs bred 1984.
- Scaup *Aythya marila*. Infrequent, very small numbers spring and autumn bbr.
- Red-Crested Pochard *Netta rufina*. One, Sept 1979 bbr.
- Eider *Somateria mollissima*. Regular offshore in winter, up to 600 birds. Breeds most years, one or two prs.
- Long-Tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*. Small numbers passing offshore most winters.
- Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*. Regular offshore April to Oct.
- Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*. Small numbers offshore July to Nov bbr.
- Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*. Regular winter visitor. Seldom exceed 50 birds.
- Red-Breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*. Small numbers offshore spring and autumn.
- Goosander *Mergus merganser*. Infrequent in small numbers, winter.
- Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus*. August 1981 bbr. 1985 bbr.
- Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*. Anon. 1976.
- Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*. 1984 bbr.
- Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*. Breeds Northfield Farm.
- Buzzard *Buteo buteo*. April 1978 Evans, G. ci. 1981 bbr.
- Rough-legged Buzzard *Buteo lagopus*. Single Oct 1982 bbr.
- Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*. Single June 1980 bbr.
- White-Tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*. 1886, Turnbull
 "frequently observed at St. Abb's Head". 1883, Seebohm "At St. Abb's Head, Berwickshire, a solitary bird will make its appearance and remain a week or so". Probably gave rise to name of Earnsheugh, nearby.
- Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*. Small numbers, regular, family parties and migrants in autumn.
- Merlin *Falco columbarius*. Several autumn and spring records bbr.
- Hobby *Falco subbuteo*. Single record, Jun 1981 bbr.

- Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*. 1298 rental of Coldingham document refers to "2 aeries of falcons". 1850 Hepburn "4 prs at Burnmouth, Pennywick Cove (sic), Earnsheugh, Fast Castle. Infrequent but regular sightings in recent years.
- Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus*. 1976, Scot. Birds. Single.
- Red-legged Partridge *Alectoris rufa*. Recorded annually since 1979, confirmed breeding 1984.
- Grey Partridge *Perdix perdix*. Breeds.
- Quail *Coturnix coturnix*. Possible breeding Northfield, 1981, 82, 83 bbr.
- Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*. Breeds Northfield.
- Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*. Regular in small numbers autumn and winter.
- Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*. 1982, single Oct, bbr.
- Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*. Breeds, ca 3 prs Mire Loch.
- Coot *Fulica atra*. Breeds, 4 prs Mire Loch, also Millars Moss.
- Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*. Mainly autumn and winter, usually small numbers.
- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*. Only record 1984 bbr.
- Dotterel *Charadrius morinellus*. 18th Century records (Sinclair 1791).
- Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*. Regular autumn and winter.
- Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*. Infrequent passage migrant, 1982 bbr, 1983 bbr.
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*. Regular autumn and winter.
- Knot *Calidris canutus*. 1978, 79, 82, 83 bbr. Generally recorded offshore, July to October.
- Sanderling *Calidris alba*. 2 Coldingham Sands, Oct 81 bbr.
- Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima*. Flocks of up to 40, generally August to May.
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina*. Small numbers on autumn passage, 1982 bbr, 83 bbr.
- Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*. Infrequent autumn passage, 1978 Evans, G. ci, 1979 bbr, 1982 bbr.
- Jack Snipe *Lymnocyptes minimus*. Winter visitor, very small numbers, 1978 Evans, G. ci, 79, 80, 81, 82 bbr.
- Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*. Small numbers, regular autumn and winter.
- Great Snipe *Gallinago media*. Single record, October 1977, Anon. 77.
- Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*. Periodic hard weather influxes, e.g. winter of 1981 when over 50 at Mire Loch, bbr.
- Black-Tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*. Single record, Aug 1978, Evans, G. ci.

- Bar-Tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*. Small numbers on autumn passage 1978, 79, 81, 82, 83 bbr.
- Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*. Peak passage Autumn/September, generally lighter May passage.
- Curlew *Numenius arquata*. Present throughout year, peaking autumn/winter, no breeding records.
- Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*. 2 August records, 1979, 81 bbr.
- Redshank *Tringa totanus*. Regular passage migrant and winter visitor.
- Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*. Small numbers most years on spring and autumn passage.
- Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*. Very small numbers on autumn passage.
- Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*. One October record, 1983 bbr.
- Common Sandpiper *Tringa hypoleucos*. Small numbers on spring and autumn passage.
- Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*. Absent only in mid-summer, maxima of around 50, August.
- Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus*. Sea passage, small numbers, especially autumn.
- Arctic Skua *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Autumn passage, numbers weather dependent.
- Great Skua *Stercorarius skua*. Mainly offshore on autumn passage.
- Little Gull *Larus minutus*. Records from August to November 1978, 79, 81, 82, 83.
- Sabine's Gull *Larus sabini*. Only Borders record, October 1978.
- Black-Headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*. Mostly autumn and winter when small flocks are regular.
- Common Gull *Larus canus*. Spring and autumn passage, often spectacular numbers in April (e.g. Patterson, I. 1957).
- Lesser Black-Backed Gull *Larus fuscus*. One or two pairs breed annually.
- Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*. Recorded as a breeding species since 1833 (though probably bred before that) apparent peak in late 50's, now stable at ca 700 nests.
- Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides*. Occasional spring records. 1983, 84 bbr.
- Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus*. Small numbers recorded most winters.
- Great Black-Backed Gull *Larus marinus*. No nesting records, peak numbers in winter.

- Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*. Recorded as breeding since 1794 (Renton), but declined to zero by ca 1870 (Muirhead) then gradually increased to present level of 12,000 (Warman, 82).
- Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*. Common offshore on spring and autumn passage.
- Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*. Mainly spring and autumn sea passage.
- Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*. As above, distinction on passage often impossible.
- Little Tern *Sterna albigrons*. Recorded on sea passage autumn 1984 bbr.
- Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*. Single record, 1978, Evans, G. ci.
- Guillemot *Uria aalge*. "Prodigious numbers" in 1805 (Forsyth), declining (through egg collection?) to a few hundred in 1880 (Hervie-Brown) then increasing to present level of ca 17,000 birds.
- Razorbill *Alca torda*. Known to breed in reasonably large numbers since 1832 (Selby), possible turn-of-century decline, c.f. Douglas' 1930 count of 5 birds, then increase to present total of around 600 pairs.
- Little Auk *Plautus alle*. Occasional winter "wrecks", cf. large counts in winter of 1983 bbr.
- Puffin *Fratercula arctica*. Apparent increase from Selby's "2 to 3 pairs" in 1832, to "a large colony" in 1930 (Douglas), then declining again to at most a couple of dozen pairs at present.
- Rock Dove *Columba livia*. Pure stock almost certainly nested on the cliffs but have now been replaced by Feral Pigeon, which breeds in large numbers.
- Stock Dove *Columba oenas*. Probably nested in the Kennels plantation in 1978 and 1981.
- Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*. Breeds, sometimes large winter flocks.
- Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*. Two records in 1978 (Evans, G. ci), now several pairs breed annually around Northfield.
- Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*. Infrequent spring passage, 1979, 81 bbr.
- Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*. Very small numbers, spring and autumn passage, no breeding records.
- Barn Owl *Tyto alba*. Infrequent, Northfield Farm.
- Little Owl *Athene noctua*. Possibly once bred Kirk Hill (Jeffrey, pers. comm.). Present there April and October 1982, bbr.
- Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*. Breeds Northfield.
- Long-Eared Owl *Asio otus*. A few records of autumn passage, 1983 bbr.

- Short-Eared Owl *Asio flammeus*. Very small numbers recorded most years in spring and autumn.
- Swift *Apus apus*. Spring and autumn passage and regular throughout summer, but apparently not breeding within Northfield/St Abb's Head area.
- Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*. One on 18 Oct 81 bbr.
- Hoopoe *Upupa epops*. Single, November 1980 bbr.
- Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*. Erratic and in small numbers on spring and autumn passage.
- Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis*. Records from 1980 and 1982.
- Great-Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*. Very small numbers, 1981, 82 and 83.
- Woodlark *Lullula arborea*. Single, November 1981, first Borders record, bbr.
- Skylark *Alauda arvensis*. Breeds, and on passage.
- Shore Lark *Eremophila alpestris*. Single record, October 1979 bbr.
- Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*. Spring and autumn passage bbr.
- Swallow *Hirundo rustica*. Spring and autumn passage, and breeds Northfield.
- House Martin *Delichon urbica*. Spring and autumn passage, and breeds Northfield.
- Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*. Regular in small numbers, spring and autumn passage.
- Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*. Breeds, Northfield, and present in increased numbers on spring and autumn passage.
- Rock Pipit *Anthus spinoletta*. Breeds, and on passage.
- Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*. Small numbers on spring and autumn passage.
- Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*. Possibly breeds Northfield.
- Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba ssp. yarrellii*. Breeds, and swollen numbers on spring and autumn passage.
- White Wagtail *Motacilla alba ssp. alba*. Small numbers on spring and autumn passage.
- Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus*. Single record, winter 1984.
- Dipper *Cinclus cinclus*. Infrequent winter records, Northfield.
- Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*. Breeds, and probable passage.
- Dunnock *Prunella modularis*. Breeds, increased numbers due to autumn passage.
- Robin *Erithacus rubecula*. Breeds, and spring and autumn passage.
- Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*. Single record, 1977. (Anon. 77).
- Bluthroat *Luscinia suecica*. Small numbers in some "good" years, spring and autumn passage.

- Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*. Small numbers most years on spring and late-autumn passage.
- Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*. Small numbers, regular on spring and autumn passage.
- Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*. Small numbers, regular on spring and autumn passage.
- Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*. Known breeding near Petticowick 1978, 80, 81. No recent breeding and very few passage records.
- Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*. Breeds in small numbers (no breeding 1985) and recorded on spring and autumn passage. An unknown proportion of passage birds belong to northern races.
- Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*. Small numbers on spring and autumn passage.
- Blackbird *Turdus merula*. Breeds and occurs on passage, especially in autumn.
- Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*. Winter and on passage, especially in autumn.
- Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*. Breeds, winter and passage visitor.
- Redwing *Turdus iliacus*. Winter and passage migrant.
- Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*. Breeds in small numbers, and passage migrant.
- Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*. Nearly annual but not numerous on spring migration.
- Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*. About 5 prs breeds Mire Loch, more elsewhere on Northfield. Regular on spring and autumn passage.
- Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon*. Single record submitted Sept 1980, bbr.
- Reed Warbler/Marsh Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus/palustris*. Small numbers on autumn migration most years.
- Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*. Single, May 1979, bbr.
- Icterine Warbler *Hippolais icterina*. Two records, July and August 1982, bbr.
- Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata*. Single May 1983, bbr.
- Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans*. Single, June 1981, bbr.
- Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria*. Very small numbers on autumn passage most years.
- Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*. Small numbers on spring and autumn passage, most years. Breeding confirmed 1985.

- Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*. Spring and autumn passage, regular.
- Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*. Regular, spring and autumn passage.
- Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*. Breeds, Northfield, spring and autumn passage.
- Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides*. Recorded 1966 and 1967 (Anon. 1966, Anon. 1967).
- Pallas' Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*. Several birds, October 1982, bbr.
- Yellow-Browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*. Small numbers, September/October, not annual.
- Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*. Single 1977 (Anon. 1977). One, perhaps two, October 1982, bbr.
- Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*. Small numbers, spring and autumn passage, erratic.
- Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*. Regular, spring and autumn passage.
- Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Breeds, sometimes large numbers on spring and especially autumn passage.
- Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*. Spring and autumn passage, maximum of 2,000 on 11 October 1982.
- Firecrest *Regulus ignicapillus*. Very small numbers, not annual, spring and autumn passage.
- Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*. Breeds Northfield, regular on spring and autumn passage.
- Red-Breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*. Most years in very small numbers on autumn passage.
- Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*. Regular in small numbers, exceptionally 50, spring and autumn passage.
- Long-Tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*. Small numbers most winters, max of 40 in October 1978.
- Marsh Tit *Parus palustris*. Not common, records from 1981, 82 and 85, bbr.
- Coal Tit *Parus ater*. Small numbers, regular autumn and winter.
- Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus*. Breeds Northfield, common throughout year.
- Great Tit *Parus major*. Breeds, Northfield. Common throughout year.
- Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*. Regular, status uncertain.
- Red-Backed Shrike *Lanius collurio*. Small numbers on spring and autumn passage, not annual.
- Great Grey Shrike *Lanius excubitor*. Very small numbers on autumn passage, nearly annual.

- Jay *Garrulus glandarius*. Influx, October 1983, otherwise absent.
- Magpie *Pica pica*. Very small numbers winter/spring in recent years.
- Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*. In 1950 "very common along cliffs" (Hepburn) 1850. Still breeds, and congregates in large winter flocks.
- Rook *Corvus frugilegus*. Autumn and winter flocks. No breeding.
- Carrion Crow *Corvus corone ssp. corone*. Breeds, influx in winter.
- Hooded Crow *Corvus corone ssp. cornix*. 1850, "two or three pairs nested", 1885, "nested" (Raeburn.) Now visits in very small numbers, autumn and winter.
- Raven *Corvus corax*. 1850 "one pair" (Hepburn). 1955 one pair, (breeding status not checked), since 1980 very small numbers in spring and autumn.
- Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*. 1578 "Breeding between St Abb's Head and Fast Castle" (Leslie), 1820 to 1830 bred Petticowick, also 1838 (Jardine), 1841 (Selby), 1895 (fishermen report at Wick), 1903 "probable" (Goodchild). No records since 1903.
- Rose-Coloured Starling *Sturnus roseus*. 1983, one St Abb's village. bbr.
- Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. Breeds, roosts in winter ca 5,000 birds.
- House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Breeds Northfield.
- Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*. 1978, 1 pair Common Birds Census, 1981, 82, 83, nested Northfield.
- Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*. Breeds, winter flocks.
- Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*. Passage and winter, generally small numbers.
- Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*. Breeds, small numbers, Northfield.
- Siskin *Carduelis spinus*. Small numbers, spring and autumn passage.
- Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*. Autumn flocks.
- Twite *Acanthis flavirostris*. April 1979, bbr.
- Linnet *Acanthis cannabina*. Several pairs breed Reserve, also Northfield.
- Redpoll *Acanthis flammea*. Autumn passage.
- Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*. 8 Northfield, June 1978, Evans, G. ci.
- Scarlet Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*. Single, August 1978, Evans, G. ci.
- Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*. Infrequent and in small numbers, winter.
- Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandra*. May 1978, Evans, G. ci. Jan 1981, April & December 1983 bbr.
- Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*. Breeds, ca 6 pairs on Reserve. Winter flocks.

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*. 2, October 1979, bbr.

Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*. Small numbers breed. Passage migrant.

Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*. Single, April 1984, bbr.

Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*. Late autumn flocks, most years since 1981.

(This list is taken from *A Management Plan for St. Abbs Head National Nature Reserve* (N.T.S. 1985) in which a full bibliography can be found.)

EXPLORING SCOTLAND'S HERITAGE

Book reviews are not a common feature of this *History*, but if ever a book called for mention here it is the recent publication by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland entitled *Exploring Scotland's Heritage—Lothian and The Borders* (HMSO £6.95). This is one of a series which the Commission is producing, to cover the whole country; the extent of its range may be judged by the fact that the first place described in detail is the Lady Victoria Colliery at Newtongrange and the last is the Mutiny Stones on the edge of Lammermuir. The excellent illustrations begin with the North Eildon, from the air, and end with an old range of buildings in Coldingham; some of them are in colour, an especially informative one being an aerial photograph of Edinshall.

This is not merely an inventory. Mr. John R. Baldwin, the author, has provided introductory articles to the various chapters, covering the social and economic history against which the sites should be viewed, whether these be estate villages like Tynninghame or prehistoric foci like Cairnpapple, not to mention such stately homes as Floors and Manderston. The individual descriptions include an indication of the age of the place, how to get there, and its accessibility for the disabled—and there is a monition by the editor of the series, Dr. Anna Ritchie, about observing the country code and the special care to be taken in fastening gates (not that any member of this Club should need these warnings).

A pleasing feature is that here and there addenda to descriptions provide wider information for the explorer. The notes on Kelso Abbey, for instance, conclude with a reference to the Parish Church, Ednam House, Abbey Court and Kelso Bridge. When a second edition is being prepared—and surely one will be called for—the treatment of the surroundings of Eyemouth Harbour might be expanded to mention the twentieth-century improvements there.

The book also contains an excellent section on Edinburgh, a bibliography and, perhaps most important, suggestions for a number of excursions based upon the sites described. In short, it should be of great value to all who wish to plan outings, whether of families or of groups, as well as to those who want to learn more of their own backyards.

T.D.T.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF COCCINELLIDAE (LADYBIRDS) ON THE BORDERS

H. F. Church

As a participant in the national recording scheme for the Coccinellidae I have for a number of years kept records of ladybirds around Berwick. Of the 43 species on the British list I have records of only 12 and there seems little doubt that many of the remainder are very scarce or absent from the Borders. It may be that the intensive use of insecticides and herbicides reduces the aphid population and in turn that of the ladybirds.

The most numerous species is *Coccinella 7-punctata*, which is fairly common on the coastal dunes from Alnmouth to Berwick and at a few inland sites. The species is thought to be migratory and assembles in considerable swarms in early autumn prior to hibernation as adults in cracks in walls and fences, in hollow hogweed stems or under leaf litter. At one favoured site at Burnmouth where I counted 479 on September 26, the number was reduced to 6 on December 13, indicating further movement or very heavy mortality. Most of the beetles were on fence posts, exposed to all the rain and gales. Small numbers of *Coccinella 11-punctata*, also thought to be migratory, have been found among the 7-spots.

Adalia bipunctata was found on Spear Thistle and Field Thistle at West Ord (NT 9451/2), all of the normal red form with two black spots. Melanism in this species, which was attributed to smoke-laden skies and lack of sunshine, seems to have been largely eliminated since the passing of the Clean Air Act.

Adalia 10-punctata is a very variable species and three named varieties, *typica*, *10-pustulata* and *bimaculata* were found at West Ord (NT 9451) and Fancove Head, Eyemouth. 13 specimens of *Neomysia oblongoguttata* were taken at Burnmouth in September 1984 and the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh informs me that the species has been recorded previously in vice-counties 72, 74, 80, 81, 83, 95 and 96.

In 1982 a single specimen was taken at Burnmouth of *Harmonia 4-punctata*, identified by John Muggleton, the national organiser, and stated to be the first record for Scotland, the previous most northerly record being at York. This species was first recorded in Suffolk in the 1940s and is now widespread in the south of England. Only two specimens of *Anatis ocellata*, the eyed ladybird, have been taken, one at Burnmouth and one at Norham. It is found on pine trees.

Mr. N. Cook of Prudhoe, found a number of *Thea 22-punctata* emerged from hibernation in his garden. This species is said to be absent from Scotland and I have never found it on the Borders. Tyneside is probably the northern limit of its range. A few specimens of *Aphideita oblitterata* and *Rhyzobius litura* were taken at Burnmouth in September and October and are now in the Hancock

Museum, Newcastle. Five specimens of *Exochomus quadripustulatus* were taken between September 1982 and October 1983 at Tweed-side, Paxton (NT 9452) and West Ord (NT 9451). Finally one specimen of *Calvia 14-guttata* was taken in 1982 at Roughtinglinn, Ford, on birch and one specimen at Winfield on May 20, 1983.

One is left with the impression of the extreme poverty of this group in the mainly arable and treeless lower Tweed Valley.

LIST OF MEMBERS

**Those marked with an Asterisk are Ex-presidents*

LIFE MEMBERS

	Date of Admission
Cockburn, J. W., Heriot Water, Cockburnspath	1925
*Elliot, R., 32 Victoria Street, Aberdeen	1936
*Finnie, Rev. J. I., 6 Horseleys Park, St. Andrews, Fife	1953
Middlemas, R., The Old Rectory, Howick, Alnwick	1928
Pate, Mrs. O. E., Horseupcleugh, Longformacus	1928
Purves, T., 18 Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1923

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Warman, S. R., Ranger's Cottage, St. Abbs	1981
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ORDINARY MEMBERS

Adams, Miss D. D., 32 West Street, Norham, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
Addison, Mrs. O. S., 50a Tweed Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1964
Aitchison, H. A., Lochton, Coldstream	1946
Aitchison, Miss S. D., Spindleston, Belford	1982
Allen, Mrs. E. D., 47 Ladywell Road, Tweedmouth	1976
Anderson, W. G., 29 Ladywell Road, Tweedmouth	1984
Anderson, Mrs. W. G., 29 Ladywell Road, Tweedmouth	1984
Andrews, E. A. L., Cliff Cottage, Burnmouth	1983
Andrews, Mrs. J. L., Cliff Cottage, Burnmouth	1983
Appleyard, Miss E. H., Longknowe, Alnmouth Road, Alnwick	1970
Askew, Major J. M., Ladykirk House, Norham	1958
Ayre, Mrs. V. M., Marshall Meadows, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1959
Badenoch, C. O., 12 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh	1980
Bagley, Mrs. E., 39 West Street, Norham	1974
Baillie, A. P., 21 Lamberton, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Bainbridge, Miss M. E., 58 Osborne Road, Tweedmouth	1981
Bainbridge, J. W., 107 Queen Alexandra Road, Sunderland	1981
Baird, Mrs. N. M., Easter Crowbuth, Chirnside	1980
Barber, A. O., Newham Hall, Cathill, Northumberland	1953
Barclay, Miss N., The Butts, Duns	1978
Barker, Mrs. C., 19 Quay Walls, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1971
Bennett, Miss M. E., 1 Tower Cottages, Norham	1975
Bidie, Mrs. G., Pointfield, Hermitage Lane, Kelso	1983
*Binnie, Dr. G. A. C., Buchan Lodge, Norham	1965
Binnie, Mrs. B. E., Buchan Lodge, Norham	1965
Blackie, I., 2 Malcolm Court, West Monkseaton, Tyne & Wear	1979
Binning, Lord, Mellerstain, Gordon, Berwickshire	1978
Blair, Miss A. L. Hunter, Padgepool, Wooler	1957
Blench, Dr. J. W., 23 Geoffrey Avenue, Nevilles Cross, Durham	1976

Bond, Miss M. G., Ardene, Inch Park, Kelso	1984
Booth, Mrs. H. G., 6 Low Greens, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1982
Boston, Miss I. Y., 16 Low Greens, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Boston, Miss S. W., 53 Main Street, Spittal	1976
Bowes, Mrs. N. B., 1 Windsor Crescent, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1978
Boydell, B., West End, Chirnside	1983
Boydell, Mrs. L. J., West End, Chirnside	1983
Braithwaite, M. E., Cockspurs, Lilliesleaf, Melrose	1978
Brigstocke, Mrs. M. T., 16 Windsor Crescent, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
Browell, Dr. E., 37 North Road, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1973
Brown, Mrs. H. B., Crookham Eastfield, Cornhill-on-Tweed	1981
Brown, Mrs. I., 30 Castle Drive, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1963
Brown, R. Lamont, 3 Cranford House, 132 North Street, St. Andrews	1970
Buckham, A., 9 Gorse Lane, Langlee, Galashiels	1979
Buglass, Miss E. T., 15 Railway Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1965
Burnett, Sir D. H., Tandridge Hall, Near Oxted, Surrey	1978
Burns, Mrs. K. A., The Coach House, Duns	1984
Burns, Miss N. D., 4 Tintagel House, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1956
Bush, Mrs. P. M. E., Wilton Cottage, Chirnside	1976
Cadzow, Mrs. M., Inland Pasture, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Carrick, Mrs. Z., 82a Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1961
Caskie, Mrs. J. M., Kirk House, Oxtou, Lauder	1981
Cleat, L. H., Redbrae, Gavinton, Duns	1982
Cleat, Mrs. A. E., Redbrae, Gavinton, Duns	1982
Clements, Dr. E. M. B., 16 South Lane, Seahouses	1979
Clements, Dr. M. C., 16 South Lane, Seahouses	1979
Cormack, Mrs. J., Tweedforth, Abbotsford Grove, Kelso	1983
Corner, Dr. R. W. M., Hawthorn Hill, 36 Wordsworth Street, Penrith, Cumbria	1975
Cowe, F. M., 10 Ravensdowne, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1958
Cowe, R. P., Causewaybank, Chirnside	1975
Cowe, Mrs. R. P., Causewaybank, Chirnside	1975
Cowen, Miss M. C., 29 Castle Drive, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1978
Cowper, R. A. S., 43 Osborne Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1963
Cudd, Mrs. W. F., 59 Main Street, Lowick, Northumberland	1982
Craw, H. A., Greenways, Sutton Place, Abinger Hammer, Surrey	1933
Curry, Miss R. I., 3 West End, Tweedmouth	1974
Darling, Mrs. A. J. D., Ladyflat, Duns	1974
Davidson, G. E., Beechknowe, Coldingham	1946
Davidson, T. F., Horseley, Reston	1978
Davidson, Mrs. M. I., Horseley, Reston	1959
Davidson, Dr. W., Tigh-na-Braden, Kelso	1975
Davidson, Mrs. L. M., Tigh-na-Braden, Kelso	1981
Day, H. B., 52 Mountbel Road, Stanmore, Middlesex	1971
Dixon, Mrs. L. E., Avenue House, Weddell's Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1972
Dobie, Mrs. H. D. J., Abbey St. Bathans, Berwickshire	1983
Dods, Mrs. M. I., 39 Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1958
Dougall, Mrs. S. E., Gala House, Spittal	1972
Drummond, Mrs. M. H., 3 Douglas Close, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Drysdale, Mrs. F. E. S., Old Cambus, East Mains, Cockburnspath	1965
Dudgeon, Mrs. E., Lickarmoor Farm, Bowsden, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1963
Dudgeon, Mrs. P. M., Long Acre, East Ord, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1954
Dykes, Mrs. M. E., Cambuslea, Cockburnspath	1955
Edgar, A. O., The Loaning, Reston	1980
Edgar, Mrs. M., The Loaning, Reston	1983
Edgar, Mrs. A. E., Chaldon, Coldingham	1974
Elliot, Miss G. A., Padgepool, Wooler	1936
Elliot, Mrs. G. G., Hethpool, Wooler	1981
Elliot, Mrs. M. R., 39 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh	1964

Elliot, T. E., Oxendean Burn, Cornhill-on-Tweed	1979
Elliot, Mrs. M., Oxendean Burn, Cornhill-on-Tweed	1979
Evans, Miss M., 12 Carrick Close, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1967
Fanner, Mrs. R., The Smithy, Allanton, Duns	1982
Ferguson, Mrs. M., Castle Hills Farm, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Fisher, Rev. E. G. R., 3 Love Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1980
Fisher, Mrs. D. M., 3 Love Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1980
Fisher, J. H., Fell House, St. Aidans, Seahouses	1977
Fisher, Mrs. E. A., Fell House, St. Aidans, Seahouses	1977
*Fleming, Mrs. K. B., Hardens Way, Duns	1974
Foley, Flt. Lt. M., Laws Stables, Duns	1965
Foley, Mrs. M., Laws Stables, Duns	1983
Forrest, Mrs. H. N., Stuartslaw, Duns	1966
Forster, C. J. A., 11 Kings Drive, Wembley Park, Middlesex	1968
Forster, C. P., Burradon, Thropton, Morpeth	1934
French, Mrs. N., Springwood, Allanton, Duns	1973
*Furness, Lady V. F. C., Netherbyres, Eyemouth	1961
Furness, Lt. Col. S. J., Netherbyres, Eyemouth	1980
Gardner, Mrs. M., Stonelaws, East Linton	1984
Gibson, Dr. J. A., Foremount House, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire	1974
Gilchrist, Mrs. M. H., 92 High Street, Coldstream	1970
Glahome, Mrs. J. A., Longstone View, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1938
Glass, Mrs. A. M., 23 Duns Road, Coldstream	1981
Glenton, Mrs. J. L., Glen Tay, Birgham, Nr. Coldstream	1980
Graham, Mrs. D. A., Green Close, Well Close, Lowick	1983
Grant, Dr. D. F., Warlawbank Cottage, Reston	1984
Grant, Mrs. D. F., Warlawbank Cottage, Reston	1984
Gray, N. J., Grey Gordon, St. Aidans, Seahouses	1972
Gray, Mrs. N., Grey Gordon, St. Aidans, Seahouses	1957
Grey, Mrs. D. M., Oxendean Burn, Cornhill-on-Tweed	1960
Griffith, Mrs. I. P., Gairmuir, Blyth, Lauder	1981
Greene, E., The Moorings, St. Abbs	1981
Greene, Mrs. K. D., The Moorings, St. Abbs	1981
Hair, Mrs. E. L., Mizpah, Coldingham Road, Eyemouth	1983
Hamilton, Rev. R., Dalbiac Cottage, Hermitage Lane, Kelso	1982
Hamilton, Mrs. J. K., Dalbiac Cottage, Hermitage Lane, Kelso	1982
Hardy, Dr. F. G., 11 Windsor Avenue, South Gosforth	1980
Harmar, Mrs. M. M., 2 Bridge Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
Harrower, Mrs. M., Tofthill, Allanbank, Duns	1979
Hay, E., Ramsheugh, Cockburnspath	1980
Hedley, Mrs. A. M. H., The River House, Kelso	1976
Henderson, Mrs. P. C., Glen Cottage, Wark, Cornhill-on-Tweed	1984
Henderson, Mrs. J., Waterloo Park, Chirnside	1957
Hendry, P. G., 44 Craigleith View, Edinburgh	1972
Hepple, J. R., The Manse, Crookham, Cornhill-on-Tweed	1983
Hepple, Mrs. M. R., The Manse, Crookham, Cornhill-on-Tweed	1983
Hinton, T. C., 3 The Avenue, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Hodgson, Mrs. J. P., Swinhoe, East House, Chathill	1976
Hodgson, T. T., The Old Schoolhouse, Tillmouth, Cornhill-on-Tweed	1981
Hogg, Mrs. K. S., Southfield Farmhouse, Dalkeith	1982
Holt, Mrs. N., 20 Castle Drive, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
*Hood, J., Cove Farm, Cockburnspath	1932
Hood, Mrs. J. M., Cove Farm, Cockburnspath	1976
Hood, Mrs. M. S., Flat 19, 18 Lauder Road, Edinburgh	1970
Hood, T., 26 Eyre Crescent, Edinburgh	1937
Huginin, R. E., 53 Newtown Street, Duns	1977
Jackson, Mrs. P., Shoreswood, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1980

Jeffrey, Ms. J., 10 Wesley Square, Lancaster Road, London	1983
Jeffries, H. D., Alwinton, Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1975
Jeffries, Dr. M. C., Alwinton, Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1975
Joicey, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Etal Manor, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
Kirby, Mrs. M., 45 Ivinson Road, Tweedmouth	1974
Kirby, Mrs. H. M., "Keld", Lennel Road, Coldstream	1981
Laidlaw, J. W., Copsewood, Castle Wynd, Lauder	1984
Leith, Mrs. W., 20 The Meadows, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1958
Leslie, Major D., 2 Garden Terrace, Dunstan, Craster, Alnwick	1976
Leslie, Mrs. B. G., 2 Garden Terrace, Dunstan, Craster, Alnwick	1976
Leslie, Mrs. M. K., The Lees, Horncliffe	1966
*Liddell-Grainger, D. I., Ayton Castle, Ayton	1956
Lindores, Mrs. J. G., 84 Castlegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Lister, Miss R., 14 Silver Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Logan, Mrs. E., East Fenton, Wooler	1960
Logan, Mrs. H. B., Primrose Hill, Duns	1975
*Long, Dr. A. G., 33 Windsor Crescent, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1955
Loudon, Mrs. K. A., Greenloaning, Allanton, Duns	1983
Lumsden, Prof. W. H. R., 16a Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh	1975
Lumsden, Mrs. P., 16a Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh	1981
*Lusk, Rev. J. C., Applegarth, Glen Road, Dunblane, Perthshire	1970
Lyell, Mrs. J. Y., Eden House, Ednam, By Kelso	1981
Macari, Miss D., 7 Railway Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
McCreath, Miss A., The Shieling, Cornhill Road, Tweedmouth	1978
McCreath, Mrs. G. B., The Hollies, Horncliffe	1958
McCreath, Mrs. H. G., Old Farm House, Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1963
McDougal, J. L., Blythe, Lauder	1950
McDougal, Mrs. J. L., Blythe, Lauder	1958
*McEwen, Lady, Marchmont, Greenlaw	1966
MacKay, Rev. H., The Manse, Duns	1971
MacNaughton, Miss J., 24 Woolmarket, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1971
McLean, Mrs. J. Y., West Cottage, Swinton	1976
McGregor, Mrs. C. A., The Manse, Lauder	1983
McKinley, Mrs. H. P., St. Mary's Cottage, Moulsoe, Newport, Pagnell, Bucks	1983
McCulloch, Mrs. M. L., The Coach House, Manorhill, Selkirk	1984
Malcolm, Mrs. D. M., 43 Lennel Mount, Coldstream	1983
Malcolm, J. A. H., 43 Lennel Mount, Coldstream	1983
Malone, Mrs. A. M., Laburnum Cottage, Crookham	1980
Martin, Mrs. J. D., 8 Douglas Close, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1949
Martin, Mrs. M. L., 15 Tweed Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1955
Martin, H. P., Overlook, Glanton	1968
Martin, Miss P., William and Matilda Cottage, Tofts Lane, Horncliffe	1984
Maxwell, S., 16 Dick Place, Edinburgh	1970
Meikle, Mrs. R., Broomdykes, Duns	1978
Meikle, Miss M., Broomdykes, Duns	1981
Middlemas, Mrs. E. M., The Old Rectory, Howick, Alnwick	1951
Middlemas, Mrs. K. E. A., Roseworth, Kelso	1982
Millard, Mrs. E. E., 4 College Place, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1971
*Millican, G. B., Greenwood Lodge, Ayton, Berwickshire	1979
Millican, Mrs. G. B., Greenwood Lodge, Ayton, Berwickshire	1967
Miller, Mrs. S., Ramsay Lodge, Kelso	1984
Mitchell, Mrs. M., Endrigg, Paxton	1957
Mitchell, A. D., Woodville, Gavinton, Duns	1974
Mitchell, Dr. L. I. S., Woodville, Gavinton, Duns	1974
Moore, W. H., 14 Tenterhill, Wooler	1968
Moralee, Mrs. C. D., Hilton, Duns	1977
Morison, Mrs. G., Moss Park, West Morriston, Earlston	1978
Morse, D., The Old Vicarage, Doddington, Wooler	1982

Morse, Mrs. N., The Old Vicarage, Doddington, Wooler	1982
Mortimer, B., Southbank, High Street, Ayton	1984
Mosgrove, Mrs. I. W., 1 Paxton Road, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1965
Nichol, R., Orwell Lodge Motel, 29 Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh	1978
Niven, Mrs. J. R., Whitsome Hill, Duns	1975
Ogilvie, Mrs. H. M. E., Chesters, Ancrum, Jedburgh	1960
O'Grady, T., Hirsell Law, Coldstream	1980
O'Grady, Mrs. J., Hirsell Law, Coldstream	1980
Pape, Miss D., Ubbanford Bank Cottage, Norham	1933
Pate, Mrs. S. M., Horseupcleugh, Duns	1983
Patterson, Mrs. M. E., 1 Well Close Square, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1973
Payne, Major P. I. C., Whitehall, Old Cleeve, Minehead, Somerset	1974
Picken, Miss E. H., 26 Palace Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1981
Pitman, Mrs. C., 14 Oswald Road, Edinburgh	1951
Prentice, Mrs. B., Cockburn Mill, Duns	1965
Pringle, Miss F. C., 2 Fenwick Village, Beal	1963
Ramsey, Lady, Priorbank, Hermitage Lane, Kelso	1968
Reid, J., 1 Bryce Avenue, Edinburgh	1975
Richardson, Miss M. M., 3 Well Close Square, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1976
Riddell-Carre, Mrs. E., Cavers Carre, Melrose	1967
Ritchie, Miss J., Flat 1, 1 Pentland Drive, Edinburgh	1968
Roberts, Rev. D. Holt, 13 Yard Heads, Tweedmouth	1980
Roberts, Dr. J., 13 Yard Heads, Tweedmouth	1978
Roberts, Miss M. E., Johnsfield, Duns	1971
Robertson, Miss J. E., Cawderstanes, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1946
Robertson, Miss E. G., Cawderstanes, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1946
*Robertson, D. M., 4 Hermitage Lane, Kelso	1950
*Robertson, Mrs. L. R., 4 Hermitage Lane, Kelso	1950
Robertson, Mrs. M. J., West Inchmichael, Rait, Perthshire	1975
Robertson, Dr. F. J., 32 Waterbury Road, Brunton Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1981
Robertson, Mrs. N., 32 Waterbury Road, Brunton Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1981
Robson, Mrs. D., Venchen, Yetholm, Roxburghshire	1957
Romanes, Mrs. S. A. B., Norham Lodge, Duns	1963
Rose, J. D., Dunstan Hall, Craster, Alnwick	1962
Ross, Mrs. E. L., 16 Ravensdowne, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1971
Rutherford, Miss A. M., The Cottage, 23 St. Aidans, Seahouses	1957
Rutter, Mrs. M., 110 Shielfield Terrace, Tweedmouth	1980
Salthouse, Dr. E. C., The Masters House, The Castle, Durham	1984
Salthouse, Mrs. D. K. M., The Masters House, The Castle, Durham	1984
Scott, R. M., Walton Hall, Kelso	1983
Scott, Mrs. A. M., Walton Hall, Kelso	1983
Sharp, Mrs. S., 5 Belgrave Place, Edinburgh	1977
Short, D. C., Humbleton, Wooler	1946
Simpson, Miss J. L., Kiloran, 45 Ladywell Road, Tweedmouth	1974
Simpson, Capt. H. H., Firwood, Wooler	1974
Simpson, Mrs. J. H., 1 Ivy Place, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1975
Simpson, P. W., 23 Moray Place, Edinburgh	1979
Simpson, Miss M., 124 Shielfield Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Sinclair, Capt. R. M., Traquair Cottage, Gavinton	1982
Sinclair, Mrs. E., West Lodge, Longridge Towers, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1977
Smail, Col. J. I. M., Kiwi Cottage, Scremerston	1948
Smith, Mrs. J. E. T., 20 Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1960
Smith, P. C. P., Woodbine Cottage, East Ord, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1976
Smith, L. B., Darnlee, Melrose, Roxburghshire	1980
Smith, Mrs. J. M. C., Darnlee, Melrose, Roxburghshire	1980

Somervail, Mrs. M. J., Thorntonloch, Dunbar	1962
Souter, D. C., Detchant Park, Belford	1978
Souter, Mrs. J. M., Detchant Park, Belford	1974
Souter, Mrs. K. M., Osric Cottage, The Wynding, Bamburgh	1981
Spiers, Mrs. J., 202a Wilson Terrace, Main Street, Spittal	1977
Sproule, Mrs. I. E., Ladiesfield, Coldstream	1972
Sprunt, Mrs. B. R., 35 Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1937
Stafford, R., Brockley Hall, Alnwick	1968
Stawart, Mrs. E. H., 4 Douglas Close, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1974
Steven, Mrs. M. C., St. Duthus, Palace Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1965
Stoddart, G., Southview, Ayton	1984
Stoddart, Miss S. G., Mill Valley, Ayton	1982
Stott, F., 104 Marygate, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1951
Straughan, Mrs. E., 10 The Crescent, Horncliffe	1975
Straton, Mrs. E. K., Pouterlany, Duns	1984
Sutherland, Miss C. A., 2 Tintagel House, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
Swallow, Mrs. M. K., 1 The Croft, North Sunderland	1969
*Swan, Mrs. D. K., Harelaw, Chirnside	1946
Swan, Lt. Col. W. B., Blackhouse, Reston	1971
Swinton, Maj. Gen. Sir J., *Kimmerghame, Duns	1970
Swinton, Lady, Kimmerghame, Duns	1981
Swinton, Mrs. M., 57 Church Road, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1978
Tait, Mrs. E., 22 London Street, Edinburgh	1978
Taylor, Mrs. V. D. E., Shoreswood Hall, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1979
Taylor, Sir G., Belhaven House, Dunbar	1981
Taylor, Mrs. M. F., Kaleview, Main Street, Morebattle	1984
Thomas, Mrs. M. J., Tremellion, 16 Cornwall Avenue, Tweedmouth	1984
Thompson, Mrs. D., 44 Ivinson Road, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Thompson, Mrs. J. Eweside House, Cockburnspath	1962
*Thomson, T. D., The Hill, Coldingham	1964
Thomson, Mrs. K. R., The Hill Coldingham	1981
Thomson, Mrs. M., 11 Tweed Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1977
Thorp, R. W., Charlton Hall, Chathill, Northumberland	1955
Trainer, Mrs. E. M., Haildon, Kelso, Roxburghshire	1976
Turnbull, Mrs. E. A., Greencroft House, 84 Shielfield Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1977
Turner, Mrs. A. E., 45 Low Greens, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1984
Veitch, Mrs. A., Stoneycroft, Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1974
Wailles-Fairbairn, A., Berrington House, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1981
Wailles-Fairbairn, Mrs. W., Berrington House, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1981
Waldie, J., Greenbank, Gordon	1965
Waldie, Mrs. W. M., Greenbank, Gordon	1978
Walker, Dr. J. H., Swintondene, Swinton	1963
Walker, Mrs. M. H., Old Springwells, Greenlaw, Duns	1978
Walker, J. T., High Letham Cottage, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1980
Walker, Mrs. K., 2 Elton Terrace, Church Road, Tweedmouth	1983
*Wall, J. S., Herringthorpe, 233 Main Street, Spittal	1970
Wall, Mrs. A. W., Herringthorpe, 233 Main Street, Spittal	1976
Watson, D. M., Dene Cottage, Dunglass, Cockburnspath	1985
Watson, Mrs. M. R., Dene Cottage, Dunglass, Cockburnspath	1984
Weatherburn, Miss M., 38 Castlegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1981
Whillis, R. R., 8 College Place, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
Whillis, Mrs. C. D., 8 College Place, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1983
Whiteford, Mrs. J., Borewell Farm, Scremerston	1977
Willink, Mrs. R. A., North Marlefield Cottage, Kelso	1983
Willins, Mrs. E. P. L., Kirklands, Ayton	1951
Wilson, Mrs. E., 9 Crosthwaite Terrace, Tweedmouth	1984
Wilson, Mrs. J. H., 11 Bankhill, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1971

Wilson-Smith, Mrs. A. W. L., Cumledge, Duns	1979
Wishart, Mrs. M. R., Tower House, Mount Road, Tweedmouth	1978
Wood, R. C., Simprim, Coldstream	1983
Wood, Mrs. I. G. S., Simprim, Coldstream	1983
Wood, Mrs. R. M., Melgund Glen, Denholm, Roxburghshire	1984

JUNIOR MEMBERS

Davies, P. D., North Cottage, Southfield Farm, Longniddry	1981
Dods, Miss H. S., 10 Cramond Gardens, Edinburgh	1981
Dods, Miss S., 10 Cramond Gardens, Edinburgh	1980
Renner, Miss K., Edglingham Hill Farm, Eglingham, Alnwick	1980

SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES

Literary & Philosophical Society, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1909
Northumberland County Library (Berwick Branch), Marygate, Berwick-upon-Tweed	1976
Scottish Record Office, P.O. Box 36, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh	1969
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London	1915
The Balfour & Newton Libraries, Downing Street, Cambridge	1915
The Central Library, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1901
The Northumberland County Library, The Willows, Morpeth	1964
The Royal Commission on Ancient & Historical Monuments of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh	1978
University Library, St. Andrews, Fife	1961

Income

Balance in Bank at 21/9/83	£141.87
Cheque issued 1982/83 cancelled ..	6.00
<i>Subscriptions</i>	
Annual, Junior & Libraries	1750.25
Entrance Fees and Badges	77.85
<i>Sundries</i>	
Refund of Income Tax for year ended 5th April 1983	113.95
Refund of Income Tax for year ended 5th April 1984	135.43
Visitors' Fees	72.70
Donations	25.00
Arrears 1982/83 Subs collected ..	20.00
Sale of Ties	20.00
Sale of Car Sticker50
Sale of B.N.C. History	3.00
Profit on Boat Trip 17/5/84	5.00
Transferred from Deposit Account ..	2125.00
	<hr/>
	4496.55

£4496.55

Balance held on Current Account as at 4th October 1984 £79.71.

Balance held on Deposit Account as at 4th October 1984 £2,443.92.

(this figure includes Interest to 30/9/84 of £140.93).

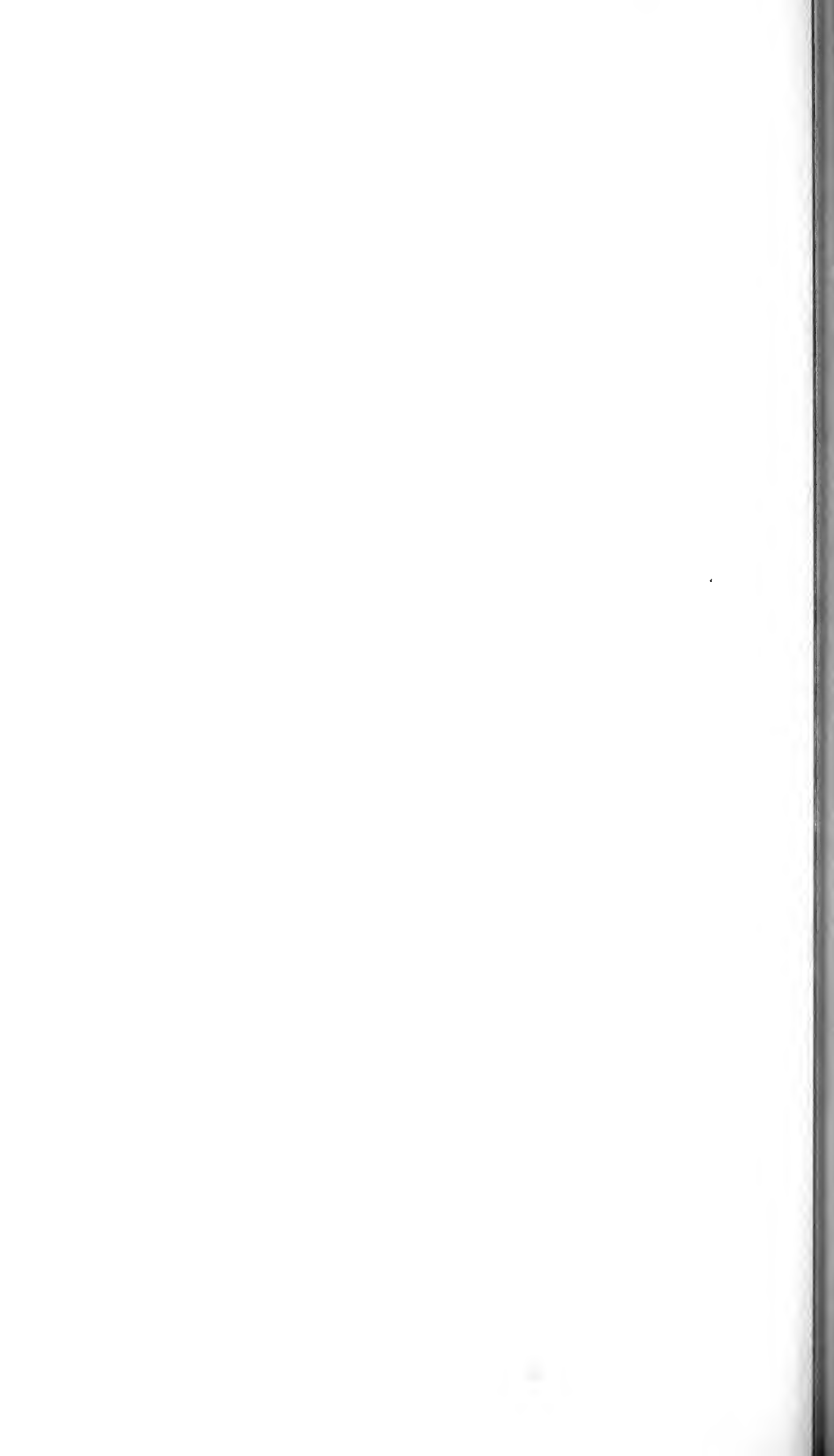
I have audited these Accounts in accordance with Approved Auditing Standards.

In my opinion the Accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Club at 20th September 1984. E. J. Kellie.

Expenditure

Printing	2470.91
Printers' Postages	270.47
Undercharged by Printers on VAT ..	6.95
<i>Subscriptions Paid:</i>	
C.B.A., Scotland	8.50
Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland	10.00
<i>Sundries:</i>	
Refund of Subscriptions overpaid Berwickshire Council of Social Service, for duplicating 1982/83 Accounts	3.70
Library Insurance	17.12
Whitfield & Watson, purchase price of Megaphone	116.44
Hall Charges	11.20
Ravensholme Hotel, for Coffee & Biscuits on 21/10/83	8.00
Donation to Diabetic Assoc. on death of Rev. H. S. Ross	20.00
Gratuity to Caretaker at Meeting on 19/7/84	5.00
Sundries at Meeting on 15/8/84	2.00
<i>Officials' Expenses:</i>	
T. D. Thomson, Editing and Corresponding Secretary	17.43
Mr. & Mrs. D. MacKenzie	
Robertson, Joint Field Secretaries	403.40
Miss. S. G. Stoddart	30.72
Transferred to Deposit Account	1,000.00
Balance in Bank at 20:9:84	69.71
	<hr/>
	4496.55

£4496.55



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